

Hindustani Self-Taught

TO THOSE KNOWING ENGLISH

With dictionary

Hindustani—English

English—Hindustani

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London Teachers' Diploma

NEW DELHI

The Vidya Mandir Limited

Published by
The Vidya Mandir Limited
CONNAUGHT CIRCUS
NEW DELHI

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Printed at the
Gondals Press New Delhi

DEDICATION

In memory of my friend Freda Tiptaft for whom
there were no racial or religious barriers

"They will all learn the national language, Hindustani, in its present double dress There can be
no national language for us other than Hindustani

I no longer advocate either Urdu or Hindi
alone, I want both to flourish "

Mahatma Gandhi,
1946.

1604/

THE KUPPUSWAMI SASTRI
RESEARCH INSTITUTE
MADRAS-4.

Introduction

Script

The Devnagrī script has been used at the beginning because —

- 1 it is strictly phonetic,
- 2 the printed, written and capital letters are all the same,
- 3 it is used for Sanskrit and Marathi as well.

Hindustani

Hindustani is the language spoken and understood in the north of India, and understood in almost every part of India. There are two types of Hindustani that written in Devnagrī in which the abstract words are taken from Sanskrit is called Hindi; that written in the Arabic script with abstract words from Arabic and Persian is known as Urdu; when spoken the difference is only that between English using more Germanic words and that using more words of Latin origin.

How to use this Book

1 Each exercise contains words and sentences such as are used in "daily life in the house, when dealing with the laundry, the tailor and other employees, and when travelling or shopping.

2. Firstly, read through each lesson carefully; secondly, cover the English version, read out aloud the Hindi version piece by piece and write out on scrap paper what you think is the correct English version, thirdly, correct the latter referring to the text, fourthly, cover the Hindi version, read the English version silently and write out and correct the Hindi version in the same way. The lesson will now be known and the student may go on to the next lesson next day. At the rate of one lesson a day the student will know enough Hindustani for daily life at the end of a month.

3. In each exercise there are enough words for the student to make other sentences of the same kind as those given but

using different words. The student will find it helpful to do this.

4. An effort has been made to use the most common word, whether Hindi or Urdu; the student may find it convenient to refer to a bigger dictionary occasionally; the words in the dictionary follow the alphabetic order used in Lessons 1 and 27; two of the best Hindi-English dictionaries are —

- (i) A dictionary of the Hindēe Language,
compiled by *Rev. Bate*,
(Indian Press 1918, Allahabad);
- (ii) Dictionary Hindustani-English,
English-Hindustani
(by *Forbes Allen* 1848)

From September 1946 the 'Harijan' has been publishing a good English-Hindustani vocabulary, using both Devnagri and Urdu Scripts.

5. My thanks are due to Mohini Rau, B A. (Allahabad) for Lessons 25 and 26, and to R. P. Gondal, M. A. (Lucknow) and M. Rau, for correcting, revising and

supplementing throughout the book
thank sincerely many other compatriots who
have provided words for the dictionary, and
D Dharamdas for printing the last four
lessons

Further Study

Before going in for general reading the
following books could be studied in the
following order

- 1 Hindi Readers, 1 to 6, for D P I, C P
Oxford University Press
2. Hindi Grammar—Greaves (This is
practically the same as Urdu
grammar.)
3. Hindi Prose Composition. (Introduc-
tion) Dann. Bagchi, Medical
Hall Press, Allahabad

20-3-47

§ Ram

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Corrections

PAGE	
5	<i>For aut read ant</i>
9, 10	<i>For ठढा read ठण्डा</i>
24	<i>For तेने read तूने</i>
28	<i>For messenger read messenger</i>
28	<i>For o'clock read o'clock</i>
33	<i>For GENETIVE read GENITIVE</i>
47	<i>For गीं read गी</i>
56	<i>For जुर्माना देना read जुर्माना करना</i>
59	<i>For अब तब read अब तक</i>
82	<i>For S 7 and 11 read S 7 and 12</i>
	<i>For L 5, 11 read L 5 S 11</i>
85	<i>For a head read ahead</i>
105	<i>For सबक read सबक</i>
106	<i>For contingent continuous perfect read present continuous</i>
108	<i>For L 4 S 6 ... L 20 S 3, 12 read</i> <i>L 4 S 8, 8, 9, 11, 12 L 5 S 3, L 15</i> <i>S3; L14 S1 using लेना</i>
118	<i>Omit next year</i>
119	<i>In S 13 omit six</i>

- 137 *In column III third space insert त*
- 140 *In column VI 2 nd. space omit all as wrong*
- 141 *For step, pace read highwayman on horseback*
- 142 *Col IV, 1st space put 3 dots instead of 1 dot*
Col VI, third space put pesh not hamza over the first Urdu letter in the word
- 149 *For आड read आड*
- 152 *For मे read में*
- 160 *For काबुल read काबुल*
- 161 *For कील read कील*
- 167 *After go forward put in and say something*
- 168 *For cour read court*
- 18 D *For तिहतर read तिहत्तर*
- 18 D *For तीमारदानी read तीमारदारी*
- 57 D *For की ज य । read की जय ।*
-

LESSON I

Alphabet

THIS alphabet, which is phonetic, can be used for writing out any language; the writer has found it invaluable when learning the pronunciation of French, German, Italian, Japanese and Russian

When speaking or reading Hindustani try to make all the vowels pure, and use the lips

Vowels

Letter when alone or before a consonant	English sound similar	English word containing that sound	Form of letter when after a consonant	English word containing this sound.
			'k', क, has been used	
अ	a	but	क	cut
आ	a	father	का	car
इ	i	it	कि	kit
ई	i	eat	की	key
उ	u	pudding	कु	cook
ऊ	u	root, route	कू	coupon

ऋ	ri	writ	कु	Christian
ॠ	ri	reed	कृ	creed
ए	e	eight	के	Kate
ऐ	ai	bell	कै	kettle
ओ	o	open	को	coat
औ	au	shawl, or	कौ	caw

Supplementary Symbols

Aspirate. To show an 'H' after a vowel put two dots, so

e g. ओ oh आ· ah

The English Vowel as IN 'Doctor,' 'College'

This is represented by आँ, e. g. डॉक्टर, कॉलेज m.

Other Symbols

To show a nazalisation as in the French 'infin' the sign ̣ (anunasik) is placed over the vowel, e g to write 'infin' in Hindi one could use फ (f' or 'ph' as in 'phrase') and आँ, so आँफँ

To show an 'n' or 'm' before a consonant a dot (anusvar) is put over the previous

letter, e. g. the first syllable of 'aunt' written in Hindi would be either आण्ट or आंट.

But unfortunately in printing when there is not room for the *anunasik* over the vowel the *anusvar* is used instead, making it impossible for a beginner to know when to nasalize and when to pronounce some 'n' or 'm'

Therefore in this primer, as was formerly quite customary, the *anusvar* dot is used for nasalization and the appropriate 'n' or 'm' is inserted where used as in the English words' aunt, 'lamp'

Consonants

By themselves the consonants have a sign under them, if this sign is not there they are pronounced with 'a', अ, after, except where they come at the end of a word, when 'a' is not pronounced.

Consonants are divided into
classes as follows

Gutturals, made by using the back of the

tongue and the back of the month

Palatals, made by using the front of the tongue and the palate

Cerebrals, made by using the tip of the tongue and the palate, as in English

Dentals, made by using the tip of the tongue and the top back of the upper teeth, as in French

Labials, made with the lips

Semi Vowels & Sibilants

Letter, pronounced with 'a' after	English equivalent	English word containing the sound	REMARKS
--	-----------------------	---	---------

Gutturals

क	ka	cut	k' alone is, as mentioned above, क्
ख	kha	dockhand	In Urdu ख has a sound like 'ch' in the Scotch word loch', other gutturals can be treated similarly
ग	'ga	gut	
घ	gha	doghouse	
ङ	na	anklet, anguish	

Palatals.

च	cha	church	
छ	chha	church-house	

Letter pronounced with 'a' after	English equivalent	English word containing the sound	REMARKS
ज	ja	German	ज = z, zebra
झ	jha	large-hat	
ञ	na	anchovy	

Cerebrals

ट	ta	touch	ड़ is something like a Scotchman saying 'hurrah', bring the tip of the tongue rapidly forward from the middle of the top palate to the teeth, trying to say 'R' at the same time.,
ठ	tha	at'hem	
ड	da	dug	
ढ	dha	madhouse	
ण, ण	na	aut	

Dentals.

त	ta	All dentals as French 't', 'd' and 'n' If in Hindi you are in doubt whether to use a cerebral or a dental use the latter they are used in far more words than are the cerebrals
थ	tha	
द	da	
ध	dha	
न	n	

Labials

प	pa	pun	फ = 'f' or 'ph' as in 'philosopher'
फ	pha	uphome	

Letter pronounced with 'a' after	English equivalent	English word containing the sound	REMARKS
----------------------------------	--------------------	-----------------------------------	---------

ब	ba	but	
भ	bha	abhor	
म	ma	smut, ampere, ambulance	'mp' = म्प

Semivowels

य	ya	yellow	Written before and after a consonant respectively
र	ra	run	e.g. क्र = rk, क = kr.
ल	la	lump	
व	va	Avon	(One might write व for 'wa')

Sibilants

श	sha	shun	written श or थ when combined with others
ष	sha		Between 'sh' and 's' in English, very rarely used
स	sa	sun	
ह	ha	hun	

Special combined letters.

क्ष	ksha	rickshaw	क् + ष written क्ष when combined with another letter
त्र	tra	track	Except 't' is dental
ज्ञ	gya		Originally considered ज्ञ

These occur in the dictionary under क, त and ग respectively in alphabetical order.

Except for the above, when two consonants come together without a vowel in between, the second is written in full and half of the first is joined to it, e.g. see 'mp' above,

LESSON 2

Nouns adjectives and part of the verb 'To Be'

NOUNS Masculine nouns ending in a consonant or any letter except 'a' usually remain the same in the nominative plural; most of those ending in 'a' change it to 'e'.

1 e आ to ए, लड़का to लड़के

Feminine nouns ending in a consonant or any letter except long 'i' take on 'e' nasal;

1 e त becomes ते, e s औरत to औरते

those ending in 'i' change it to 'iyan' nasal

1 e लड़की becomes लड़कियां

ADJECTIVES. Adjectives agree in case, gender and number with the noun described;

their endings change similarly except that the long 'i' ending remains unchanged.

m.s. काला, m.p. काले, f.s & p. काली, (black)

,, खाली, ,, खाली, ,, खाली, (empty)

Order of Words in a Sentence

The order is exactly as in Latin ; i. e. subject, object, verb.

Vocabulary Masculine nouns

दूध milk कपड़ा cloth

कुर्ता shirt old style
(र्+त=र्त)

कोट coat घोड़ा horse

टांगा tonga,
2 wheeled horse trap, with
seat back and front.

डिब्बा box, railway compartment
(ब्+ब=ब्ब)

पानी water (Pure Hindi जल)

Adjectives

मैला dirty साफ़ clean

तंग tight (ड्+ग=ङ्ग) अच्छा good (च्+छ=च्छ)

गरम	warm, hot	ठंडा	cold
महंगा	expensive	सस्ता	cheap (स्+त=स्त)
बड़ा	big	भरा हुआ	full
खाली	empty		

Feminine nouns

आस्तीन	sleeve	कमीज़	shirt with collar & cuffs
चादर	sheet, shawl	टोपी	cap

Verbs

है	is	हैं	are
m.s.	था	f.s. थी	was
m.p.	थे	f.p. थीं	

Miscellaneous

यह	this	वह	that
ये	these, they	वे	those, they
यहां	here	नहीं	not
बहुत	very, too much		

Exercise

१. यह पानी गरम है ।
२. वह दूध ठंडा है ।
३. यह कपड़ा मैला था ।
४. वह चादर साफ थी ।
५. यह कुर्ता बड़ा है ।
६. आस्तीन तंग है ।
७. दाँगे यहाँ हैं ।
८. वे घोड़े अच्छे थे ।
९. ये टोपियाँ महंगी थीं ।
१०. वह कोट सस्ता नहीं है ।
११. यह डिब्बा बहुत भरा हुआ है ।
१२. वह डिब्बा खाली था ।

- 1 This water is hot
- 2 That milk is cold.
- 3 This cloth was dirty
- 4 That sheet was clean.
- 5 This shirt is big.
- 6 The sleeve is tight
- 7 The tongas are here
- 8 Those horses were good.
- 9 These caps were expensive.
10. That coat is not cheap.
11. This compartment is very full.
12. That compartment was empty. 10

LESSON 3

The Verb 'TO BE' and its use with Present Participles

Every verb in Hindi, except parts of the verb 'TO BE' and one or two parts of 5 others only, is regular

The infinitive ends in 'ना', being formed of the root of the verb plus 'ना, na', e g होना to be, गिरना to fall

The present or imperfect participle is formed by adding 'ता', 'ta' to the root, and it agrees, like an adjective, with the subject, e. g होना to be, होता (m s) होते (m.p) होती (f s & p) being,

गिरना to fall, गिरता गिरते गिरती falling,

The verb होना, 'to be', is used as an auxiliary verb in place of the verb 'to have' in English)

The present imperfect tense.

TO BE

मैं हूँ	I am	तुम हो	You are (ordinary)
		आप हैं	(polite)

तू है	Thou art	वे हैं	They are
वह है	He or she is		
हम हैं	We are		

TO FALL

मैं गिरता	(गिरती) हूँ	I fall
तू गिरता	(गिरती) है	Thouallest
वह गिरता	(गिरती) है	He or she falls
हम गिरते	(गिरती) हैं	We fall
तुम गिरते	(गिरती) हो	You fall
आप गिरते	(गिरती) हैं	„
वे गिरते	(गिरती) हैं	They fall

The second person singular, as in English, is used only intimately or to a child, the ordinary second person plural, the तुम, you, to one's juniors or social inferiors, the form using आप, your honour, is used for one's equals and superiors.

The past imperfect tense

TO BE

	m.		f.	
मैं	था	,	थी	I was
तू	था	,	थी	Thou wast
वह	था	,	थी	He was or she was

हम	थे	,	थीं	We were
तुम	थे	,	थीं	You were
आप	थे	,	थीं	„
वे	थे	,	थीं	They were

TO FALL

	m.		f.	
मैं	गिरता	था ,	गिरती	थी I was falling,
तू	गिरता	था ,	गिरती	थी
वह	गिरता	था ,	गिरती	थी
हम	गिरते	थे ,	गिरती	थीं
तुम	गिरते	थे ,	गिरती	थीं
आप	गिरते	थे ,	गिरती	थीं
वे	गिरते	थे ,	गिरती	थीं

These imperfect tenses must not be used in Hindustani in place of the continuous tense, to be described later on. In English the imperfect and the continuous are the same or partly interchangeable.

Masculine nouns

कुली	porter	बिछौना	bedding
तौलिया	towel		
दर्जी	tailor		
	(र्+ज=र्ज)		

दूकानदार	shopkeeper
धोबी	washerman
पानीवाला U	watercarrier
भिश्ती H	„
मर्द	man (र्+द=र्द)
माली	gardener
मेहर	sweeper
सामान	luggage

Feminine nouns

आया	ayah	मसहरी	mosquito net
औरत	woman	धुलाई	washing, clothes for washing
पतलून	trousers	दूकान	shop
वेस्टकोट	waistcoat	धोबिन	washerwoman
	(स्+ट=स्ट)		
सुई	needle		

Verbs

गिनना	to count	बिछाना	to spread
चलना	to move	बैठना	to sit
चाहना	to want, require		
धोना	to wash		
ढूँढ़ना	to seek, look for		
बोलना	to talk, speak		

भीख मांगना to beg

सीना to sew

Adjectives

काला black

सफेद white

गरीब poor

छोटा small

लम्बा long

Miscellaneous

और and

पर on

बहुत a lot, very

में in

N. B. Before में (in) and पर (on) the आ at the end of a masculine noun is changed to ए ,

e g बिछौना bedding, बिछौने पर on bedding, बिछौने में in bedding

Exercise

१. माली, मेहतर और पानीवाला बहुत बोलते थे।
२. आया बिछौने बिछाती है।
३. घोबी तीलिये धोता है।
४. मैं धुलाई गिनता (f. गिनती) हू।
५. ये दर्जी काली वेस्टकोट और लम्बी पतलन सीते हैं।
६. दर्जी छोटी सुई चाहता है।
७. दांगा चलता है।
८. औरत दांगे में बैठती हैं।
९. मर्द दूकान पर जाते हैं।
१०. दूकानदार सफेद मसहरी ढुंढता है।
११. गरीब स्टेशन पर भीख मांगते थे।
१२. कुली सामान लाता है।

1. The gardener, sweeper and waterman talked a lot
- 2 The ayah makes the beds.
- 3 The washerman washes the towels
- 4 I count the clothes for the wash
- 5 These tailors sew the black waist-coats and long trousers.
- 6 The tailor wants a small needle
- 7 The tonga moves
8. The women sit in the tonga
- 9 The men go to the shop.
- 10 The shopkeeper looks for the white mosquito net.
- 11 The poor begged on the station.
12. The porter brings the luggage

LESSON 4.

Irregular Verbs and the Formation of Past Tenses

In addition to the verb होना, 'to be', Hindustani has only 5 irregular verbs and the irregularity lies in the formation of the past participle. As a rule the past or perfect participle is formed by adding आ, 'a', to the root

e g चलना to move, root चल, present participle चलता, past participle चला ;
सोना to sleep, root सो, present participle सोता, past participle सोया ;

In the latter, 'य', 'y' is added for the sake of euphony

Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Meaning	Past participle
करना	to do	किया
जाना	to go	गया
(जाया used in some senses, to be studied later.)		
देना	to give	दिया

मरना	to die	मुआ (मरा is used more)
लेना	to take	लिया
होना	to be	हुआ

These past participles agree in gender and number with the subject and their endings change in the same way as those of adjectives, e.g. गया past participle of जाना to go ,

गया masculine singular, गये masculine plural, गई feminine singular and plural

The following tenses are written out in their masculine form only , as an exercise they may be rewritten for the feminine

Past Indefinite (not used much)

मै गया	I went	हम गये	We went
तू गया	Thou wentest	तुम गये	You went
वह गया	He went	आप गये	„ „
		वे गये	They went

Perfect

मै गया हूँ	I have gone
तू गया है	Thou hast gone
वह गया है	He has gone
हम गये हैं	We have gone

तुम गये हो	You have gone
आप गये हैं	” ” ”
वे गये हैं	They have gone

Pluperfect

मैं गया था	I had gone
तू गया था	Thou hadst gone
वह गया था	He had gone
हम गये थे	We had gone
तुम गये थे	You had gone
आप ” ”	” ” ”
वे गये थे	They had gone

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns

Feminine nouns

कमरा	room (४)	आलमारी	cupboard
खाना	shelf	जमीन	ground
घाट	riverside	नौकरानी	servant
टांगेवाला	tonga man	बुढ़ी	old woman
दफ्तर	office	पटरी	line

(कृ + त = फ्त)

धूल	dust	लड़की	girl
नौकर	servant	Adjective	

पिरिच	saucer	अंधेरा	dark, without light
प्याला	cup	छोटा	small
	(पृ + य = प्य)	बड़ा	big

बाज़ार	bazaar, (shopping centre)		
बाबर्ची	cook	Verbs	
	(र् + च = च)	आना	to come
बुढ़्ढा	old man	जाना	to go
लड़का	boy	सोना	to sleep
सोनार	goldsmith		

Miscellaneous

ऊपर	up	वापस	back
-----	----	------	------

का, के, की (of) For masculine singular, plural or feminine objects, it is placed after the noun, the owner; if that noun ends in आ, this is changed to ए e g लड़के का of the boy, लड़की का of the girl.

को to, में in, से from, are similar post positions.

Exercise

१. नौकर अंधेरे कमरे में गया ।
२. बाबर्ची बाजार को गया है ।
३. धोबी घाट पर गया था ।
४. मैं दफ्तर से वापस आया हूँ ।
५. दर्जी सेमैण्ट की जमीन पर बैठा ।
६. कपड़े धूल में गिर गये हैं ।
७. हम चले गये थे ।
८. दांगेवाले सो गये हैं ।
९. प्याला और पिरिच दूकान में अलमारी के खाने से गिर गये थे ।

- 1 The servant went into the dark room.
- 2 The cook has gone to the bazaar
- 3 The washerman had gone to the riverside
4. I have come back from office
- 5 The tailor sat down on the cement floor.
- 6 The clothes have gone and fallen in the dust
- 7 We had gone away.
- 8 The tongamen have gone to sleep
9. The cup and saucer had fallen from the cupboard shelf in the shop.

१०. औरतें सोनार की दूकान को गयी (or गई) थीं । 10 The women had gone to the goldsmith's shop.
११. छोटी लड़कियां ऊपर की बर्थ पर सो गई हैं । 11 The little girls have gone to sleep on the upper berth.
१२. बुड्डी प्लेटफौर्म से रेल की पटरी पर गिर गई । 12. The old woman fell from the platform onto the railway line.

N. B.—As ख is written as ख़ to represent an Urdu sound so थ़ might be written as थ़ to represent the English 'th'.

LESSON 5

Declensions and the Past Tense of Transitive Verbs

Declensions

Pronouns and nouns are all declined similarly

Nominative singular : the original form of the noun or pronoun

Instrumental singular ('by' whom) the original form or the constructive base plus, 'ne'

Other cases singular constructive base or original form plus post position.

Similarly for the plural forms.

By 'post positions' are meant suffixes like ए or को for the accusative forms, का for 'of', the genitive, को or ए for 'to', the dative, से for 'from', the ablative, पर for 'on' 'and' में for 'in', the locative, the latter are put after the pronoun or noun, not before as in English.

So in order to be able to decline anything one only needs to know the nominative singular, and the constructive base, singular and plural, and sometimes the instrumental or vocative or genitive, but usually not. The nominative plurals and the constructive bases are formed from the nominative singular according to definite rules

The rules for forming nominative plurals were given in Lesson one

Personal Pronouns

Nominative	मैं	I	तू	Thou
Instrumental	मैंने	by me	तेने	be thee
Genitive	मेरा	of me	तेरा	of thee
Constructive base	मुझ		तुझ	
			ord pol	
Nom.	हम	We	तुम, आप	You
Inst	हमने	by us	तुमने, आपने	by you
Gen	हमारा	of us	तुम्हारा, आपका	of you
Const.	हम		तुम, आप	

Demonstrative Pronouns

	This, he, she	These, they	That, he, she	Those, they
Nom.	यह	ये	वह	वे

Inst.	इसने	इन्होंने	उसने	उन्होंने
Const	इस	इन	उस	उन

Relative Pronoun		Interrogative Pronoun		
	Sing	Plur	Sing	Plur.
Nom	जो Who	जो	कौन Who	कौन
Const	जिस	जिन	किस	किन

The student will find it helpful to decline fully, writing down each case, the pronouns given above.

Nouns

It will be noticed that —

1. the vocatives are the contructive base without a nasalization and they may be proceeded by हे 'Oh',

2 nouns with unusual vowel endings, e g masculines ending in ई, 'i' —

e. g धोबी washerman,

or feminines ending in आ, 'a',

e g माता mother (U मां) are declined respectively like masculines and feminines ending in consonants.

Examples

man. woman. boy. girl

Nouns, m and f, ending in consonants, ending in आ and ई res.

Sing. Nom	मर्द	औरत	लड़का	लड़की
Voc	मर्द	औरत	लड़के	लड़की
Const	मर्द	औरत	लड़के	लड़की
Plu Nom	मर्द	औरते	लड़के	लड़कियां
Voc.	मर्दों	औरतों	लड़कों	लड़कियों
Const	मर्दों	औरतों	लड़कों	लड़कियों

For practice students should decline in full a variety of nouns e g masculines in आ, feminines in ई, both ending in consonants, masculines ending in ई, e g. आदमी a human, of either sex, माता mother.

Transitive Verbs

All transitive verbs except the six given below, have no active past participle. So instead of saying 'I saw the house' one says 'the house was seen by me' In such a sentence, the object being non human, the verb agrees with the object.

e. g. I saw the house = the house was seen by me, मैंने घर देखा ।

I have seen the house = the house has been seen by me, मैंने घर देखा है ।

I had seen the house = the house had been seen by me, मैंने घर देखा था ।

If the object is human it remains in the accusative case and the verb remains in the masculine singular form

e g. the woman saw the girl, औरत ने लड़की को देखा, the women have seen the girls, औरतों ने लड़कियों को देखा है, the woman had seen the girl, औरत ने लड़की को देखा था ।

The verb समझना 'to understand' is used transitively or intransitively according as to whether or not the object is mentioned :

I understood, मैं समझा (m.) समझी (f.)

I understood English, मैं अंग्रेजी भाषा समझा ।
(गु+र=ग्र)

the word भाषा 'language', being feminine.

The following verbs have past tenses like intransitive verbs, the object being in the accusative when mentioned :

बकना to chatter, जनना to give birth to

भूलना	to forget,	लाना (=ले+आना)	to bring
बोलना	to speak,	ले जाना	to take
	make a sound.		away.

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns

Feminine nouns

इन्तजाम	arrangement	पुस्तक (H)	किताब (U)	book
(त्+न=न्त)				

Adjective

केक	cake	नया	new
-----	------	-----	-----

गज	yard		
----	------	--	--

Miscellaneous

गिलाफ	cover case	(H) वास्ते	(U) लिये	for
खाना	food			used after the genitive
टिकट	ticket	(H) सग	(U) साथ	with

तकिया	pillow			used similarly
-------	--------	--	--	----------------

चपरासी	chaprassi,	कुछ	some
	errandboy,	सिर्फ	only
	messenger		

Verbs

बाबर्ची	cook (U)	करना	to do
रसोइया	„ (H)	खाना	to eat
बजे	o'clock	(U) खरीदना	to buy
पिकनिक	picnic	(H) मोल लेना	„
लट्टा	longcloth	खिलाना	to feed
(ट्+ठ=ठु)		गिनना	to count
सूट	suit	जगाना	to wake

Verbs			
पढ़ना	to read	पकाना	to cook
बनाना	to make	बनाना	to make
लगाना	to attach	सीना	to sew

Numbers

Cardinals			Ordinals		
1	१	एक	one	पहिला	first
2	२	दो	two	दूसरा	second
3	३	तीन		तीसरा	
4	४	चार		चौथा	
5	५	पांच		पांचवां	
6	६	छ		छटा	
7	७	सात		सातवां	
8	८	आठ		आठवां	
9	९	नौ		नौवां	
10	१०	दस		दसवां	

Exercise

१. बेर ने मुझे (मुझ को) सात बजे जगाया।
२. बाबर्ची ने सिर्फ एक केक पकाया है।
३. मैं धुलाई गिनना भूल गई हूँ।
४. धोबी ने दस तकियों के गिलाफ धोये थे।
५. दर्जी ने चपरासियों के लिये आठ पतलूनें (सीधी) सी हैं।
६. मैंने पांच गज लट्टा खरीदा है।
७. लीलाराम वह नया सूट लाया जो उसने मेरे लिए बनाया था।
८. हमने उसकी किताब पढ़ी है।

- 1 The bearer woke me at 7 o'clock
- 2 The cook has made only one cake
- 3 I have forgotten to count the laundry
4. The washerman had washed the ten pillow-slips.
- 5 The tailor has made 8 pairs of chaprassi's trousers
- 6 I have bought 5 yards of long-cloth
- 7 Lilarams brought the new suit they had made for me.
8. We have read his book.

६. उसने कुतब पर विक्रिक का इन्तज़ाम किया ।
१०. इसने उनको उनके टिकट दिये हैं ।
११. उनेने गाड़ी के साथ एक खाने का डिब्बा लगाया ।
१२. मैंने छोटी लड़की को खिलाया था ।

9. She arranged a picnic at the Kutab.
10. He has given them their tickets
- 11 They attached a dining car to the train
- 12 I (m. or f) had fed the little girl

LESSON 6

The Genitive of Possession

The genitive is used with post-positions like साथ 'with' and लिये 'for' and it is also used for the possessive case

When the owner and the subject of the sentence are the same the reflexive pronoun अपना is used This word is equivalent to 'my, thy, its, her, his, our, your, their own'.

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns

दोस्त, मित्र friend
(तु + र = त्र)

बर्थ, berth
(English 'th')

माल का डिब्बा luggage van
रूमाल handkerchief

Verbs

कहना to say, tell
देखना to see

Feminine nouns

अचकन a man's long
fitting coat

जगह place
सहेली friend

Adjective

लगड़ा lame
अन्धा blind

अण्डा an egg
बहिरा deaf

पछना	to ask	Miscellaneous
बुक करना	to book	क्या what
रखना	to place, put	It is also used at the beginning of a question which has no other interrogative word.

Numbers

Since all further ordinals are regular, being formed from the cardinal by the addition of वां to the cardinal, it is unnecessary to write out more. This वां is for masculine singular nouns, वे for masculine plural and वी for feminine singular and plural.

11	११	ग्यारह	21	२१	इक्कीस (क+क=क)
12	१२	बारह	22	२२	बाईस
13	१३	तेरह	23	२३	तेईस
14	१४	चौदह	24	२४	चौबीस
15	१५	पन्द्रह (द्+र=द्र)	25	२५	पन्चीस
16	१६	सोलह	26	२६	छब्बीस
17	१७	सत्रह	27	२७	सत्ताईस
18	१८	अट्ठारह	28	२८	अट्ठाईस
19	१९	उन्नीस	29	२९	उन्तीस (न्+त=न्त)
20	२०	बीस	30	३०	तीस

Exercise

१. यह मेरा कमरा है।
२. आपके नीकर ने कहा कि धोबी ने आपके बारह रुमाल धोये हैं।
३. आपकी नीकरानी ने कहा कि मेरा बाबची बाजार को गया था।
४. हमने अपने दोस्तों को देखा।
५. आपने हमारे घर देखे।
६. तुम्हारी सफेद अचकन मैली है।
७. ये दर्जी की सुइयां हैं।
८. उसकी घोड़ी लगड़ी है।
९. क्या आपने अपना बर्थ बुक किया है?
१०. उसने पूछा क्या मैंने अपनी जगह सिनेमा से बुक की थी।

- 1 This is my room
2. Your servant said that the washerman has washed twelve of your handkerchiefs.
3. Your maid servant said that my cook had gone to the bazaar
4. We saw our friends
- 5 You saw our houses
6. Your long white coat is dirty
- 7 These are the tailor's needles
- 8 His (or her) mare is lame
- 9 Have you booked your berth ?
- 10 He asked if I had booked my-seat at the cinema.

११. इसने उनको बीस पलंग की चादरें
खरीदी हैं।

(Where the 2 'theys' are the same)

१२. इन्होंने अपना असबाब माल के डिब्बे
में रखा है।

(where the 2 'theys' are different)
इन्होंने उनका असबाब माल के डिब्बे में
रखा है।

१३. सब अपने अपने घर को गये थे।

11 He (or she) has bought their
twenty bedsheets

12. They have put their luggage
in the luggage van

13. All had gone home (Each
had gone to his own home)

LESSON 7

The Imperative And The Dative

The Imperative

There are three types of the imperative

1 *The second person singular* used affectionately to small children or impolitely to adults The verb form is the root of the verb

e. g. जा प्यारे । Go, darling (m) जा प्यारी ।
Go, darling (f)

The vocative, formed as for nouns, has been used for 'darling'

2 *The second person plural* this may be used to juniors and junior employees The verb form is the root plus ओ, 'O', this is the second person plural of the contingent future (See lesson 9-10)

e. g. Go, जाओ ।

3 *The polite imperative* used to equals and superiors It incorporates the idea of

'please' so that such a separate word is unnecessary. The verb form is the root plus **इये** ।

e g. Please go **जाइये** ।

When one requires something one need not always use the imperative, one can use the word **चाहिये** 'is required', putting the article in the nominative and the person requiring it in the dative

e g Give me water **॥** *e* I need water,
मुझको पानी चाहिये ।

Negatives

Use **मत** before the 2nd person singular or plural imperative — **मत जा**, **मत जाओ** do not go, use **न** before **चाहिये**, the polite imperative (**आप न जाइये**) or the contingent future, (**मैं न जाऊ**) and **नहीं** before **चाहिये**, with tenses. The present of the verb 'to be' as an auxiliary is often omitted after this form **मुझको कुछ नहीं चाहिये** (I do not want any thing)

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns

Feminine nouns

धनी

rich man

कलम

pen

लोहार	blacksmith	दवात	ink pot
सईस	groom	स्याही	ink (स्+य=स्य)

Verbs

Miscellaneous

चाहना	to need, wish	ऐसा	so, such
जलना	to burn (one- self, intrans)	कुछ	something
जलाना	to cause to burn (trans)	ज्यादा	more, too much
		डेढ़	one and a half
			I ¹ / ₂
	(to burn some- thing else)	मालूम	known, seems
जलवाना	to make some- one else burn something	सब	all
	(All causatives are formed so)		
नाल बांधना	to shoe (a horse)		
खूलना	to open (itself intrans)		
खोलना	(3) to open (something else, trans)		
खुलवाना	to make someone else open something (caus.)		
खाना	(38) to eat		
खिलाना	to make someone else eat, to feed.		
देखना	४ to see		
दिखाना	to make some one else see, to show		
बैठना	to sit		
मिलना	to meet, to acquire		

फाडना to tear
 सालूम होना to seem

Numbers

31	३१	इक्तीस	41	४१	इक्तालीस
32	३२	बत्तीस	42	४२	बयालीस
33	३३	तेतीस	43	४३	तेतालीस
34	३४	चौंतीस	44	४४	चौवालीस
35	३५	पैतीस	45	४५	पैतालीस
36	३६	छत्तीस	46	४६	छियालीस
37	३७	सैतीस	47	४७	सैतालीस
38	३८	अड़तीस	48	४८	अड़तालीस
39	३९	उन्तालीस	49	४९	उनचास
40	४०	चालीस	50	५०	पचास

Exercise

१. मुझको डेढ़ बजे खाना खिलाओ ।
- २ बैठिये, मेरे साथ खाना खाइये ।
३. ए लड़के, वह कमीज मत फाड़ ।
४. धोबी, यह चादर मत जलाओ ।
५. वह नौकर मुझको नहीं चाहिये ।
६. क्या आप यह किताब चाहते हैं ।
७. मुझको दावात और कलम दीजिये ।
८. उसको ऐसा न करना चाहिये ।
- ९ मेरा सईस लोहार से मिला है ।
१०. मेरे सईस को लोहार मिला था ।

- 1 Give me lunch at half past one.
- 2 Please sit down; do have dinner with me
- 3 Child, do not tear that shirt
- 4 Washerman do not burn that sheet
- 5 I do not need that servant
(That servant to me is not needed)
- 6 Do you want this book ?
- 7 Please give me pen and ink
- 8 She (or he) ought not to do so
9. My groom has met the blacksmith
- 10 The blacksmith was met by my groom.

११. मुझको कुछ नहीं मिला ।

१२. ऐसा मालूम होता है कि धनियों को

ज्यादा मिलता है । ज्यादा गरीबों को

देना चाहिये ।

11 I got nothing.

12 It seems that to those who
have more is given, more sho-
uld be given to the poor

LESSON 8

Indefinite, Interrogative and Relative Pronouns, and the Verb

सकना 'TO BE ABLE'

The Indefinite Pronoun

Singular and Plural

Nom.	कोई	someone,	कुछ	some,
		anyone		a part

Const. base	किसी	कुछ
-------------	------	-----

(See Lesson 5)

The Interrogative Pronoun

Singular Plural

Nom.	कौन	who, what	कौन	who, what
------	-----	-----------	-----	-----------

Const. base:	किस	,,	,,	किन	,,	,,
--------------	-----	----	----	-----	----	----

The Relative Pronoun

Singular. Plural

Nom	जो	who, which	जो	who, which
-----	----	------------	----	------------

Const. base:	जिस	,,	,,	जिन	,,	,,
--------------	-----	----	----	-----	----	----

सकना 'TO BE ABLE'

This verb is conjugated like any intransitive verb and is preceded by the root of the main verb.

e g I can go (m) मैं जा सकता हूँ ,
 I can go (f) मैं जा सकती हूँ ,

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns

Feminine nouns

अचार	pickle	चीनी	sugar
आज कल	(today-tomorrow) nowadays	चोड़ाई	width
आदमी	man, person	जीन	saddle
आम	mango	बोतल	bottle
थान	roll, whole	साड़ी	sari

Verbs

	piece of cloth	दिखाना	to show
दाम, भाव	price	बांधना	to fasten
नाल	horseshoe	जीन बांधना	to saddle
रुपया	rupee (१+३=४)	नाल बांधना	to shoe
सेर	seer.	बेचना, बिक्राना	to sell
	2 lbs weight	भेजना	to send
सेर भर	a full seer		
नाम	name		
ओर	side		

Pronominal adjectives

Adjectives.

इतना	this much	काफी	enough
उतना	that much	कोरा	unbleached
ऐसा	like this	बाया	left

वैसा	like that	दाहिना	right
जितना	as much as	शैतान	mischievous
कितना	how much ?	Miscellaneous	
जैसा	like which	वाला	a suffix denoting
	(relative)		'agent' instrument',
कैसा	like what		and changing any
	(interrogative)		other part of speech
			to a noun.

Numbers

The next ten are very irregular and they are not obviously related to 50, ५०, पचास, so only 10 are given

51	५१	इकावन	56	५६	छप्पन
52	५२	बावन	57	५७	सत्तावन
53	५३	तिरेपन	58	५८	अठावन
54	५४	चौवन	59	५९	उन्सठ (न्+स=न्स)
55	५५	पचपन	60	६०	साठ

(Compare with सात seven साथ with)

Exercise

१. मुझे वह थान दिखाइये जो बाये ओर से बारहवां है ।
२. इसकी चौड़ाई कितनी है ?
३. यह क्या गज्र है ?
४. क्या वह नवीं आम के अचार की सेर भर की बोतल है ?
५. वह एक बोतल किस भाव पर बेचते हो ?
६. मुझको पचपन रुपए वाली साड़ी दो ।
७. क्या आप कोरी चादरे मुझको दिखा सकते हैं ?
८. क्या वह लोहार मेरे घोड़े का नाल बांध सकता है ?
- वह कितना लेता है ?

- 1 Show me that roll of cloth, the twelfth from the left
- 2 What width is it ?
- 3 What price is it per yard ?
- 4 Is the ninth a seer jar of mango pickle ?
- 5 At what price do you sell it per jar ?
- 6 Give me the fifty-five rupee sari
7. Can you show me unbleached sheets ?
- 8 Can the blacksmith shoe my horse ?
- How much does he charge ?

६. क्या कोई आजकल काफी चीनी खरीद सकता है ?

१०. क्या वह आग जला सकी ?

११. सईस शैतान घोड़े पर जीन बांध नहीं सका ।

(See Lesson 7 re ' नहीं ')

१२ जिस आदमी को हमने कल देखा था उसका नाम क्या है ?

9 Can one buy enough sugar now-a-day ?

10. Could she light the fire ?

11. The groom has not been able to saddle the spirited horse

12 What is the name of the man whom we saw yesterday ?

LESSON 9

The Future Tense

Such ideas as 'should I go' or 'I may go' are expressed in Hindustani by the contingent future tense, and 'I will go' by the future tense.

Contingent Future

Endings to be added to the root for the contingent future tense

		Singular	Plural
1st.	person	ऊँ	एं
2nd	person	ए	ओ
3rd	person	ए	एं

Future Tense

Endings for the future tense are as the above plus गा at the end of each masculine singular form, गे at the end of each masculine plural form, गी at the end of each feminine singular form, गीं at the end of each feminine plural form

2 examples of each are given below ; the

student may practise conjugating the feminine of these or other verbs.

होना to be करना to do.

Contingent future.

(more common)

मैं होऊँ or हूँ	I may be,	मैं करूँ	I may do,
तू होएँ or हो	should I be	तू करे	should I do
वह होएँ or हो		वह करे	
हम होएँ or हो		हम करे	
तुम हो or होओ		तुम करो	
आप होएँ or हों		आप करे	
वे होएँ or हों		वे करे	

The polite, आप, form of a verb being the same as the third person plural it will not be given separately again

The future

(more common)

मैं होऊँगा or हूँगा	I shall be	मैं करूँगा	I shall do
तू होएँगा or होगा	Thou wilt be	तू करेगा	Thou wilt do
वह होएँगा or होगा		वह करेगा	
हम होएँगे or होंगे		हम करेगे	
तुम होगे or होओगे		तुम करोगे	

प्राप होएंगे or होंगे

I होएंगे or होंगे

आप करेगे

वे करेंगे

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns

Feminine nouns

कारण	reason
गाज़	yard
झड़न	duster
गला	throat
जनाब	sir
डज़न	dozen
दिन	day
बड़ा दिन	Xmas day

कार	car
तनखाह	salary, wage
तरफ	side
बीबी	Miss
बीवी	wife, Mrs
बेटी	daughter
रात	night
बोरी	small sack

Verbs

दुःख	pain	घुमाना	to cause to turn
दोपहर	afternoon	चुनना	to choose
बेटा	son	मिलना	to be met,
मन	maund (40 seers)		to be acquired
महीना	month		to meet.
रेशम	silk	लेना	to take
लट्टा	longcloth	होजाना	to become
सुबह, सवेरा	morning		
हिसाब	account		

Miscellaneous

Adjectives

दुःखता हुआ painful

आज today
कल tomorrow,
yesterday

Miscellaneous			
ढाई	two and a half	पसों	day before
पौने	$\frac{1}{4}$ less		yesterday or
			day after
सवा	$1\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ more		tomorrow
साढ़े	$\frac{1}{2}$ more	बाहर	outside
		भीतर	inside

१. मुम्को साठ रुपए महीने में मिलेंगे ।
मुम्को साठ रुपया महीना मिलेगा ।
२. मैं यह लट्ठा सवा रुपए गज पर लूंगा
(f. लूंगी)
३. वह काला रेशम साढ़े तेरह रुपए गज पर
चुनेगा ।
४. वे औरते पौने छः रुपए डजन के हिसाब
से माइन खरीद लेंगी ।
५. वे गेहूं की ढाई मन की बोरी चालीस
रुपए के हिसाब से भेजेंगे ।
६. जनाब आप कल यहां नहीं आ सकेंगे ।
७. शोफर तुम काली कार को दाहिनी तरफ
घुमाओगे ?

1. I will be paid 60 rupees a month.
2. I will take this longcloth at one rupee four annas a yard
3. He will choose the black silk at thirteen eight a yard.
- 4 The women will buy the dusters at five twelve a dozen
- 5 They will send the wheat at forty rupees per two and a half maund sack.
6. Sir, you will not be able to come here tomorrow.
7. Chauffeur, will you turn the black car to the right ?

८ धोबिन कल आएगी ।

९. मिसेज़ स्मिथ और मिस स्मिथ बड़े दिन
सुबह की गाड़ी से आगरा जाएगी ।

१०. हम लोग मरीना होटल में साढ़े आठ
बजे रात को खाना खाएंगे ।

११. गला दुःखने के कारण वह आज रात
को सो नहीं सकेगा ।

१२. वह कल रात बाहर जाना नहीं चाहेगी ।

8 The washerman's wife will
come tomorrow.

9. Mrs. and Miss Smith will go
to Agra at Christmas by the
morning train

10. We people will dine at the
Marina Hotel at half past eight
in the evening

11 He will not be able to sleep
tonight because of his sore
throat.

12 She will not want to go out
tomorrow night

LESSON 10

The Contingent Future and Tenses in General

Barring the exceptions mentioned in lesson 4 all verbs are regular. Each can be used as is shown below, the verb करना 'to do' being given as the example. Special points about the different parts of the verb and tenses have already been mentioned or will be dealt with in more detail in the following lessons; there is no need to memorize what is being summarized here; this summary is for reference purposes only.

करना TO DO

Infinitive. (L 15, 16) Root.

करना

कर, की

Conjunctive participle, used like the ablative absolute in Latin कर कर or करके (L 12)

Noun of agency. करनेवाला

Contingent Future. (L 9,10) Future (L 9)

मैं करूँ I may do. मैं करूँगा I will do.

2nd. person Imperative (L 7,13)

singular. 2nd person plural. Polite

कर Do करो Do कीजिये Please do

Indefinite imperfect. (Seldom used.)

मैं करता I do

Indefinite perfect. (L 4, 5)

मैंने किया I did

Present imperfect (L 3)

मैं करता हू I do

Present continuous. (L 22)

मैं कर रहा हू I am doing

Present perfect. (L 4, 5)

मैंने किया है I have done

Past continuous. (L 22)

मैं कर रहा था I was doing

Pluperfect or past perfect. (L 4, 5)

मैंने किया था I had done

Past imperfect. (L 3)

मैं करता था I was doing

Contingent imperfect. (L 21)

मैं करता होऊँ Should I be doing

Contingent perfect. (L 21)

मैने किया हो Should I have done

Presumptive imperfect. (L 21)

मै करता होऊगा I must be doing

Presumptive perfect. (L 21)

मैने किया होगा I must have done

Past contingent imperfect. (L 21)

मै करता होता Were I doing

Past contingent perfect. (L 21)

मैने किया होता Had I done

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns

कवि, शायर	poet
(H) (U)	
गलीचा	carpet
घण्टा	bell, hour
फूलदान	flower vase
मक्खन	butter
मुशायरा	poetry
	festival

Feminine nouns.

घड़ी	watch, clock
चिट्ठी	letter
छुट्टी	holiday
धूप	sunlight
नौकरी	service, post
बारिश	rain
मरम्मत	repair

Miscellaneous

हुक्का hookah

कि that

Adjective

अङ्गरेजी English

क्यों why

क्यों कि because

Verbs		अगर...तो if...then	
उधार लेना	to borrow	या ..या	either...or
जुर्माना देना	to fine	जब तब	when.. then
तोड़ना	to break	चाहे चाहे	whether...or
पड़ना	to be fall, to be necessary	जिससे	from which, so that
पढ़ना	to read	जरूर	certainly
पीना	to drink.	हाय	alas, oh dear
	to smoke	शायद	perhaps
बयाना देना	to give an advance	यहां	here
		वहां	there
मरम्मत करना	to repair	कहा	where ?
रखना	to put	Adjective contd	
होड़ करना	to compete	जरूरी	necessary
		ज्यादा	more

Days of the week (हफ्ता=week)

रविवार,	इतवार		Sunday
	सोमवार		Monday
	मङ्गलवार		Tuesday
	बुधवार		Wednesday
जुम्मेरात (U)	{बृहस्पतिवार (H)		Thursday
	वीरवार		
जुम्मा	” शुक्रवार	”	Friday
हफ्ता	” शनिवार	”	Saturday

Exercise, mainly on the Contingent future

१. मुझको कुछ घड़ियां दिखाइये जो पचास रुपए से ज्यादा की न हों।
२. अगर कल बारिश न पड़े तो गलीचे बाहर धूप में रखो।
३. हम मुशायरे को जाए या नहीं ?
४. अगर इतवार को मक्खन न आए (or आवे) तो मैं क्या करूँ ?
५. अगर वह वापस आए तो शायद मैं छुट्टी पर जा सकूँ।
६. अगर वह आपका काम करें तो आप दूसरी नौकरी ले सकते हैं।
७. धोबी शायद सोमवार को आए।

- 1 Show me some watches at not more than fifty rupees each.
- 2 If it does not rain tomorrow (then) put the carpets out in the sun.
- 3 Shall we go to the poetry festival or not ?
- 4 If the butter does not come on Sunday what shall I do ?
- 5 If he comes back (then perhaps) I may take a holiday.
- 6 If she (or he) does your work (then) you can take over the other post
- 7 The washerman may come on Monday.

८. अगर तुम वह फूलदान तोड़ोगे तो जरूर मैं तुम पर जुर्माना करूंगा ।

९. जब दर्जी आए तब उससे कहो कि वह मेज की इस चादर की मरम्मत करे ।

१०. वह श्रीक्सफर्ड गया जिससे कि अङ्गरेजों के साथ सिवल सर्विस के लिये वह होड़ कर सके ।

११. यहां पर कोई हुक्का क्यों नहीं पी सकता ?

१२. हाय, हाय, मैं क्या करूं ?

१३. तुम चाहे जितने रुपये उधार ले लो मैं तुमको तुम्हारी तनखाह पर बयाना नहीं दूंगा ।

(ले लो = intensive of लेओ)

8. If you break that vase I shall certainly fine you.

9. When the tailor comes tell him he is to mend this table-cloth

10. He went to Oxford so that he could compete with the English for the Civil Service.

11. Why should one not smoke a hookah here ?

12. Alas, what shall I do ?

13. However much money you (may) borrow I shall allow you no advance on your pay.

LESSON 11

Ablative and locative

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns		Feminine nouns,	
कागज	paper	किनारी	border, edge
किनारा	river bank,	कैची	scissors
	border	मगेतर	bethrothed
खेत	field	मरीजा	patient
घी	ghee, clarified	Verbs	
	butter	काटना	to cut
पलंग कमरा	bedroom	काम करना	to work
सोने का कमरा	sleeping,,	चढ़ना	to mount,
नल वाला	plumber		climb
पलटन	regiment	पाना	to obtain,
मगेतर	bethrothed		acquire, get
मरीज	patient	पहुंचना	to reach,
बढ़ई	carpenter	बहना	to flow
Miscellaneous		भेजना	to send
अब	now	बेचना, बिकना	to sell
जब तक	until	Adjective	
अब तक	till now	तेज	fast

(क or ग are क + ग with a throaty sound)

(ढ = ढ with a rumble like ड)

Numbers

61	६१	इकसठ	71	७१	इकहत्तर
62	६२	बासठ	72	७२	बहत्तर
63	६३	तिरेसठ	73	७३	तिहत्तर
64	६४	चौंसठ	74	७४	चौहत्तर
65	६५	पै सठ	75	७५	पचहत्तर
66	६६	छियासठ	76	७६	छिहत्तर
67	६७	सड़सठ	77	७७	सतत्तर
68	६८	अड़सठ	78	७८	अठत्तर
69	६९	उनहत्तर	79	७९	उनासी
70	७०	सत्तर	80	८०	अस्सी

Exercise

१. घोबिन गङ्गा के किनारे से आई ।
२. यह मरीज दो दिन से दूध नहीं पीता है ।
३. मैंने कागज कैची से काटा है ।
४. हम उस पलटन को आगरे से कलकत्ते को भेजेंगे ।
५. आज मैंने अपनी मंगेतर से एक चिट्ठी पाई ।
६. बम्बई मेल देहली एक्सप्रेस से तेज है ।
७. बड़ई पलंग-कमरे में काम करता था ।
८. अब तक मैंने खाना नहीं खाया है ।

1. The washerwoman came from the banks of the Ganges (Ganga)
2. This patient has not been drinking milk for the last 2 days
- 3 I have cut the paper with the scissors
- 4 We will send that regiment from Agra to Calcutta
- 5 Today I got a letter from my betrothed
- 6 The Bombay mail is faster than the Delhi express
- 7 The carpenter was working in the bedroom.
- 8 So far (as yet) I have not had (eaten) dinner.

६. वह घोड़े पर चढ़ा ।

१०. वे सुबह आठ बजे तक लाहौर पहुंचेंगी ।

११. पानी इस खेत के किनारे से उस खेत के किनारे तक बहेगा ।

१२. वे अपना खाना घी में पकाते हैं ।

9 He mounted the horse.

10 They (f) will reach Lahore by 8 a. m.

11 The water will flow from the edge of this field to the edge of that one.

12. They cook their food in ghee

(N. B.— the comparative is formed using से, 'from', and the adjective, the superlative using सब से, 'all from', and the adjective.)

LESSON 12

The Conjunctive Participle

The conjunctive participle takes the place of the ablative absolute in Latin ; it is used to describe an action preparatory to that described in the main sentence.

It is made by adding कर, के or करके to the root of the verb

e. g. I had tea and came here (*i. e.* Having drunk tea I came here) मैं चा पीकर इधर आया ।

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns

Feminine nouns.

इनाम	reward	चा (चाय)	tea
जोड़ा	pair	बिजली	electricity
चूहा	mouse, rat	रसोई	kitchen (H)
चूहेदान	mousetrap	रोटी	bread, food
नाच	dance	Miscellaneous	
रसोइया	cook (H)	किधर	whither ?
माड़ू	broom	इधर	hither

भाडन	duster	उधर	thither
बिजलीवाला	electrician	बाद	after (with के)
कलेवा	breakfast, first meal	after rising	or after a fast
घण्टा	hour, clock, gong		
ग्लास	glass, tumbler	(ग्ल + ल = ग्ल)	
नाश्ता	a light meal with something	cooked, at any time of the day	(e g tea, egg, toast)
खाना	food, dinner, luncheon, a fully	cooked meal	
ब्यालू	supper, meal taken before going		
(ब + य = ब्य)	to bed		
समोसा	a pastry, fried, with vegetable,	meat or sweatmeat inside	
बाबर्चीखाना	kitchen (U)		

Verbs

भाड़ना	to sweep	लाना	to bring
लिखना	to write	लगाना	to set, touch
नहाना	to bathe, have a bath		
पकड़ना	to take hold of		
निकलना	to come out (oneself)		
बुलाना	to call, invite		
पहिनना	or पहनना	to wear, dress	

Numbers

81	८१	इकासी	91	९१	इकानवे
82	८२	बयासी	92	९२	बानवे
83	८३	तिरासी	93	९३	तिरानवे
84	८४	चौरासी	94	९४	चौरानवे
85	८५	पचासी	95	९५	पचानवे
86	८६	छियासी	96	९६	छियानवे
87	८७	सत्तासी	97	९७	सत्तानवे
88	८८	अठासी	98	९८	अठानवे
89	८९	नवासी	99	९९	निनानवे
90	९०	नव्वे	100	१००	सौ

(89 and 99 are the only such numbers formed as in English by adding नौ ; the others are all formed by taking 'one' from the next number)

Exercise

१. जाकर बिजलीवाले से कहो कि आए ।
२. आ के कमरा झाड़ो ।
३. बाबर्ची रोटी पका के खाएगा ।
४. मेरे साथ बोलने के लिए वह कपड़े पहन कर बाहर निकला ।
५. हमारे पास पांच रुपए जोड़े से लेकर तीस रुपए जोड़े तक की चादरें हैं । आप कौन सी देखना चाहते हैं ?
६. मैं रात को नहाकर सोता हू ।
७. आगरा जाके हमने ताजमहल देखा ।
८. घण्टा बजा के खाना मेज़ (f table) पर रखो ।

1. Go and tell the electrician to come.
2. Come and sweep the room
3. The cook will cook his food and then eat it.
4. He dressed and came out to speak to me.
5. We have sheets from Rs 5 to Rs 30 a pair Which do you want to see ?
6. I have my bath at night before going to bed.
7. We went to Agra and saw the Taj Mahal
8. Ring the gong and serve the dinner

- ६ मैंने कपड़े पहनकर साढ़े सात बजे सुबह कलेवा खाया था ।
- १० मुझको नाश्ते के लिये एक ग्लास दूध और एक समोसा देकर वह बाबर्चीखाने को गया ।
- ११ चिट्ठी लिखकर उसने मुझे खाने को सवा बजे बुलाया ।
- १२ नाच के बाद हम ब्यालू खाएंगे ।
- १३ चूहेदान लाकर यहां लगाओ ।

- 9 I dressed and had breakfast at 7-30 a m
- 10 After giving me a glass of milk and a samosa for lunch he went to the kitchen
- 11 He wrote a letter asking me to lunch at a quarter past one
- 12 After the dance we will have supper
- 13 Bring the mousetrap and set it here

LESSON 13

The Imperative, the Vocative & the Verb

TO GIVE, TO LET==TO ALLOW देना

The Imperative

The student should revise lesson 7 before trying this exercise

देना—The verb देना after the inflected infinitive of another verb and with the dative of a noun, signifies 'to let' that noun do something

e g. Let me go. मुझको जाने दो ।

The contingent future tense may be used to express an idea superficially the same, *e g* Let us go हमको जाने दो । When देना is used one agent does the action, the other allows it; when there is only one agent, except possibly in the sense of your inviting others to do something with you, the contingent future may be used

e. g. हम जाए । Let us go

The Vocative Vocative should be revised from Lesson 5 They are in form the constructive base without the nasalization.

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns		Feminine nouns	
खिलौना	plaything, toy	गलती	mistake
गोलकमरा	drawing-room	गुड़िया	doll
बैठकखाना	sitting-room	छोकरी	little girl
देश	country	नदी	river
देशवासी	inhabitant of	वात	word
	the country	सहेली	a woman con-
निवासी	inhabitant		fidential friend
विदेश	foreign country		of a woman
स्वदेश	one's own country	Adjectives	
छोकरा	little boy	तैयार	ready
Verbs		स्वदेशी	of one's own
खेलना	to play		country
चलना	to move	विदेशी	of a foreign
,,	to go		country
ठहरना	to wait	Miscellaneous	
तैरना	to swim	अब+भी=अभी	at once,
शोर करना	to make		just now
	a noise	जब तक	until

क्षमा करना to forgive

Numbers

(क् + ष = क्ष)

1000

१०००

हज़ार

सुनना to listen,

100000

१०००००

लाख

hear

10000000

१०००००००

करोड़

शिकार खेलना to hunt

Exercise

१. दोस्तों, रोमनिवासियों और देशवासियों मेरी बात सुनो ।
२. हॉस्पिटल से आज पांच बजे मुझको जाने दीजिये । मैं जाऊँ ?
३. ए छोकरे, शोर न कर ।
४. बाबर्ची से कहो कि नाश्ता चार बजे तैयार करे । (Contingent future)
५. हम टैनिस खेलने चले ।
६. लड़को, अभी घर जाओ ।
७. शायद वे नदी में तैरे ।
८. उनको कल शिकार खेलने दीजिये, आज नहीं ।
९. लिखने वाले ने मुझको कहा कि मैं उसकी गलती क्षमा करूँ ।

1. Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears
2. Please let me leave the hospital at 5 o'clock today May I go ?
3. Boy, do not make a noise
4. Tell the cook to have tea (with something cooked) ready at 4 o'clock
5. Let us go to play tennis.
6. Boys, go home now. (Boys, you may go home now)
7. They may swim in the river
8. Let them hunt tomorrow, not today.
9. This writer asked me to forgive his mistake.

१०. लड़कियों, हम कलेवा खाएं ।
 ११. लड़की, तेरी गुड़िया मुझको दिखा ।
 १२. जब तक डॉक्टर तैयार नहीं हो गोल
 कमरे में ठहरिये ।

10. Girls, let us have breakfast
 11 Child, show me your doll
 12. Till the doctor is ready please
 wait in the drawing-room.

LESSON 14

The Passive

The passive is used in Hindustani when the doer of the action is not known or is not to be mentioned. It is formed by adding the verb जाना, 'to go' to the perfect participle of the main verb. *e g* क्या ४ मन चीनी बेची गई है ? Have 4 mds. of sugar been sold ?

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns		Feminine nouns	
अंगूर	grape	इमारत	building
अलूचा	plum	कलम	pen
आड़ू	peach	खुबानी	apricot
आम	mango	गोली	shot, bullet
केला	banana	घोषणा	proclamation
घास	grass	टोकरी	basket
चीता	leopard	तरकारी	vegetable
चाकू	penknife, claspknife	पेटी	box, crate, basket
दस्ताना	glove	सब्जी	green vegetable

नुकसान	damage	जूती	shoe, boot
फल	fruit,	तरह	sort, kind
	consequence	नारंगी	orange
रबर	rubber	पै न्सिल	pencil
सेव	apple	मच्छी	fish
निशान	mark	मुर्गी	chicken
निशाना	shot, blow	लकड़ी	wood
मांस (H) गोشت (U)	meat	जुराब	stocking
तालाब (H) हौज (U)	tank	शेरनी	tigress
हृदय, दिल	heart	सिंहनी	lioness
शेर	tiger	Miscellaneous	
शेरबबर, सिंह	lion	रोज	daily
मौजा	sock	संधि	trealy, peace

(It seems that since there are two words मौजा & जुराब, in future the one should be kept for sock, and the other for stocking)

Adjectives

बुरा	bad	सूखा	dry
हर	every	गीला	wet

Verbs

खोना	to lose	खो जाना	to be lost
ठहरना	to wait	ठहर जाना	to be delayed
खा लेना	to eat up	खाली करना	to empty

रखना	to place	दस्तखत करना	to sign
पहुंचना	to arrive, happen	बन्द करना	to close, pack
मारना	to kill, to beat	मार डालना	to kill

Exercise

१. सब फल—सेब, केले, अंगूर और नारंगियां—खालिये गए थे ।

२. क्या आम, आड़ू, खुबानी और अलूचे पेटी में सूखी घास के साथ बन्द किये जाए (or जावें) ?

३. गोश्त, मुर्गी, मच्छी और तरकारी रेफ्रिजरेटर में रखने चाहिये ।

४. दूध और मक्खन रोज खरीदे जाते हैं ।

५. आदमी सात बजे तक दफ्तर में ठहर गए थे ।

६. कागज, कलम और चाकू खोए (or खो) गए हैं ।

1 All the fruit—apples, bananas, grapes and oranges—had been eaten up

2 Will the mangoes, peaches, apricots and plums be packed with straw in wooden crates ?

3. The meat, chicken, fish and vegetables should be kept in the refrigerator.

4 Milk and butter are bought daily.

5 The men had been delayed in the office till seven o'clock.

6 The paper, pens and penknives have been lost (are lost).

७. जूतियाँ, मौजि और दस्ताने घर को भेजे जाएँगे ।

८. मुझे सब चिट्ठियों पर आज रात तक दस्तखत करना पड़ेगा ।

९. दिल पर एक ही गोली से सिंह मारा गया ।

१०. इमारत को बुरी तरह का नुकसान पहुँचा ।

११. सन्धि की घोषणा हो गई ।

१२. हौज कल खाली किया जाएगा ।

7 The shoes, socks and gloves will be sent to the house

8 All the letters must be signed by me to night.

9 The lion was killed by a shot through the heart.

10 The building was badly damaged (To the building a bad kind of damage happened)

11 Peace has been declared

12 The tank will be emptied tomorrow.

LESSON 15

The Infinitive, Uninflected

The infinitive is used uninflected, except when declined as a noun, in many ways (The figures in brackets refer to the lesson and sentence in which such constructions have already been used; other examples are given below)

- 1 as a noun, as in English ,
- 2 with the verb भूलना, to forget , (L 5, s 3)
- 3 with चाहिये, it is advisable, required , (L 7, s 8, 12, L 14, s 3), many people do inflect a transitive infinitive to agree in number and gender with a non living object ,
- 4 with चाहना, to wish , (L 9, s 12)
- 5 with पड़ना, to be necessary, to fall, to befall ; (L 14, s 8)
6. with शुरू करना, to begin, which can be used in the negative or positive ,
7. with यत्न करना, or कोशिश करना, to try

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns,

Feminine nouns

जुलाब	purge	आशा	hope
तापक्रम	temperature	कोशिश	endeavour
दर्वाजा	door	गरमाई	temperature
दवाखाना	chemist's	जरूरत	necessity
	shop	नर्स	nurse
पलंग	bed (१)	दवा	medicine
बुखार	fever	दशा	condition
		पट्टी	bandage

Adjectives.

Miscellaneous

जरूरी	necessary	जरूर	certainly
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Verbs

बदलना	to change	रहना	to remain
उठना	to rise, to get up		
दर्वाजा ठोकना	to knock at a door		
दाखिल करना	to admit (into a place)		
उतरना	to fall in value, diminish, come down		
नशतर करना, लगाना	to operate		

Exercise

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>१. सोना जरूरी है ।</p> <p>२. मेरे कहने से कुछ नहीं हुआ ।</p> <p>३. नर्स उसका टैम्परेचर (तापक्रम) लेना भूल गई है ।</p> <p>४. मुझे आशा है कि आप उसको वह दवा देना नहीं भूलें ।</p> <p>५. क्या मरीजा को हॉस्पिटल में दाखिल करना चाहिये ?</p> <p>६. रोज पट्टियां बदलनी नहीं चाहिये ।</p> <p>७. वह पलग से कलेवे के बाद उठना चाहती है ।</p> | <p>1 To sleep is necessary</p> <p>2 It was no good my saying anything (My speaking had no effect or Nothing came of my speaking.</p> <p>3 The nurse has forgotten to take his temperature.</p> <p>4 I hope you did not forget to give her that medicine.</p> <p>5 Is it advisable for the patient (f) to be admitted into hospital ?</p> <p>6. The bandages should not be changed daily.</p> <p>7 She wants to get up after breakfast.</p> |
|---|--|

८ ऐसी दशा में वह नश्वर (ऑपरेशन) करना नहीं चाहेगा।

९. उसको पलंग में रहना पड़ता है।

१०. उसको दवाखाने पर जाना नहीं पड़ेगा।

११. इक्कीसवें दिन तक बुखार उतरना शुरू नहीं हुआ।

१२. उसको जुलाब देना पड़ता है।
or उसको जुलाब देने की जरूरत है।

१३. मैंने दर्वाजा खोलने की कोशिश की।

8 At this stage he will not want to operate

9 She (or he) has to stay in bed

10 She (or he) will not have to go to the chemist's shop.

11 The temperature did not begin to fall till the 21st day

12 It is necessary to give him a purge.

13. I tried to open the door.

(In sentences like S 6 here and S 4 L 20 the infinitive theoretically need not agree in number and gender with the non-living object of the transitive verb. But modern speakers and writers prefer to make it agree as shown here)

LESSON 16

The Infinitive, Inflected

The inflected infinitive is used .—

1. with देना, to give, allow, let (compare with its ordinary use in L 7, s 7 and 11; for special use see L 13, s 8);
2. to express purpose;
3. with लगना, to be applied, be attached, begin (this last use is colloquial and always in the positive, see L 5, 11);
4. with पाना, to acquire, to express having obtained permission

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns

रून	blood
गला	throat
गर्दन	neck
खरम	wound
रुम	= रुम
पसीना	sweat

Feminine nouns

इजाजत	permission
गोली	tablet
जबान	tongue, language

Miscellaneous.

अपने आप	oneself
---------	---------

'Verbs

बहना	to flow	खून बहना	to bleed
छोड़ना	to leave	लگانा	to apply
			e.g. ones mind

Exercise

- १ क्या आप उसको हॉस्पिटल छोड़ने देंगे ?
- २ छोटे लड़के ने मुझको अपनी जवान देखने नहीं दी ।
- ३ पसीना आने के लिये उसको गोली दी गई ।
- ४ उससे मिलने को मैं वहां नहीं गई ।
- ५ खून ज़ख्म से बहने लगा ।
- ६ मैं कमरे में जाने नहीं पाया था ।
- ७ उसने अपने गले में अपने आप दवा लगाने की इजाजत पाई ।

- 1 Will you allow her to leave the hospital?
- 2 The little boy did not let me see his tongue
- 3 He was given the tablet to make him sweat
- 4 I did not go there to meet him.
5. The wound began to bleed
- 6 I was not allowed to enter the room
- 7 He got permission to paint his throat himself

LESSON 17

Postpositions

In Hindustani postpositions take the place of prepositions in English, many have been used in previous lessons, these and other common ones are collected together here

They may be grouped as follows .

1 Those attached directly to the constructive base (see L 5) of the noun or pronoun :
को to, का (के, की) of, से from, by; पर on; में in.

2 Those coming after the constructive base only

सहित with; रहित without, तक until, up to.

3 Those preceded by constructive base and के (they often correspond to prepositions 'with' 'of' in English)

पीछे behind, after; सामने (of) in front; आगे (of) a head; पहिले before (of time); बाद after (U., of time), ऊपर above; नीचे below; बीच,

दर्मियान (U) between, बाहर outside; भीतर, अन्दर (U) within; पास, नजदीक (U) near, परे beyond; आसपास, गिर्द (U) round about,

(not used much)

विपरीत on the contrary, ओर in the direction, side; साथ, संग with; बिना, बगैर (U) without; वास्ते (H) लिये (U) for the sake of (future tense), कारण, मारे on account of (past sense), both used without के after इस and उस; विषय में, बाबत with reference (to), द्वारा by means (of); योग्य, लायक suitable for; समान like; बराबर equal; बदले में in place (of), अनुसार (H) मुताबिक (U) according to; सिवाय except, अलावा besides, in addition to;

4 Those preceded by constructive base and की .

तरफ side (of), खातिर (U) for the sake (of); नाँई in the manner (of), वजह से because (of).

N B —There is no 'inspite of' See S 11 as to how this idea is expressed using भी even

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns

साल, वर्ष	year
जङ्गल	forest
टुकड़ा	piece
नशतर	operation (surgical)
रास्ता	route, way
सड़क	road
रिवाज	custom
साँप	snake
नियम	rule, regulation

Feminine nouns

कठिनाई	difficulty
आसानी	ease
रोटी	bread
सेवा	service
स्त्री, बीवी	wife
हालत	condition
सभा, मीटिंग	meeting
हद्द	boundary

Miscellaneous

अभी भी	still, even now
आसानी से	easily

Verbs

देखभाल करना	to look after	खेलना	to play
नशतर करना	to operate	भिड़ना	to collide
जरूम होना (ख्+म=रूम)	to be wounded	गुजरना	to happen, pass, die
सेवा करना	to serve	जीना	to live

Adjectives

सौतेला	'step', 'half'	शुद्ध	pure, true
हाल का	} recent	हाल	quick
हाल में हुआ			(not used)

पुराना	old	सालाना	yearly
गुजरता हुआ	he who is passing	जङ्गली	of a forest, rustic
मुश्किल, कठिन	difficult	आसान	easy, not difficult

Exercise

१. धोबी के सिवाय सबों को तनखाहें महीने से मिलती हैं; इङ्गलैण्ड में बहुतों को तनखाहें सालाना दी जाती हैं।
२. अपनी बीबी रहित वह आया।
३. जिस तरह पुराने रिवाज के मुताबिक सांपों से भरे हुए जंगली रास्तों से गुजरते हुए लोग ज़रूरत की वजह से अपनी स्त्रियों और बच्चों के आगे चलते थे उसी तरह बहुत लोग अभी भी शहरों की सड़कों पर स्त्रियों के आगे चलते हैं।
४. वह शहर की हद्द के बाहर रहता था।
५. बहुत बरसों तक अपने देश की सेवा करने से उसके लिये मरना आसान है।

- 1 All but the dhobis are paid monthly; in England many salaries are paid yearly
- 2 He came without his wife.
- 3 Following the old custom, necessary when leading wife and child through snake infested jungle, many men still walk ahead of their wives in city streets
4. He lived beyond the city boundary.
- 5 It is easier to die than to live and work for many years for one's country

६. हाल में हुए नशतर के कारण (or की वजह से) वह आज नहीं खेल सकेगा ।

७. ये सब्जियां खाने के लायक (योग्य) हैं ।

८ बच्चा अपने पिता के समान है ।

९ तेरहवें (or १३वें) नियम के अनुसार ऐसी सभा नहीं हो सकती ।

१० उसने अपने सौतेले बच्चे की देखभाल उस तरह की जिस तरह अपने बच्चे की करती ।

११ अन्धी होती हुई भी वह कभी किसी नये कमरे में सामान से नहीं भिड़ी ।

6 Because of his recent operation he will not be able to play in the tournament today

7 These greens are suitable for eating

8 The child is like his father.

9 According to regulation No. 13 such a meeting cannot be held.

10 She looked after her stepchild as she would have looked after her own, or she looked after her stepchild as a real mother would have done

11 Inspite of her blindness she never collided with the furniture in a strange room.

(strange = 'new' to her)

LESSON 18

Relative Pronouns & Direct & Indirect Speech

Relatives

See Lessons 5 and 8 for relative pronouns, Lesson 8 for relative pronominal adjectives and Lesson 11, 12 and 13 for other relative words.

Direct and Indirect Speech

In the past indirect narration was not used in Hindustani, a speaker's words were repeated exactly, preceeded by कि But nowadays, and the custom is likely to persist, indirect narration is used more than direct narration.

For example· suppose one wished to say "I sent a servant yesterday to tell the tailor to come today" the old method of saying this would have been कल मैंने नौकर से कहा कि जाकर दर्जी से कहो कि कल आओ ।

The new style is दर्जी को आज यहां बुलाने के

लिये मैंने कल नौकर को भेजा ।

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns.

अखरोट walnut

समय time

Feminine nouns

इस्तिरी iron, for ironing

नकल copy

सजा punishment

हवा wind, air

Verbs

इस्तिरी करना to iron काटना to cut, reap

खर्च करना to spend बोना to sow

नकल करना to copy कमाना to earn

सैर करना to walk पिसना to be ground

चुकना to finish चुकाना to pay debt

(used with root of main verb)

Miscellaneous

आप ही he too, even he ठीक से correctly

मेहरबानी से please उचा high

जब...तक when...then

जहां...वहां where...there

जिधर ..उधर whither. .thither

जैसा...वैसा as.. so

जो...जो what...that, just so

जितना...इतना however (whichever) much...
so much

Exercise

१. जब तुम पका चुकोगे तब मेहरबानी से मेज लगाना (चाहिये understood)
२. जब कभी कपड़ों को इस्तिरी करते समय नुकसान पहुँचे तब मुझको बतलाओ और नुकसान मुझको दिखाओ ।
३. जहाँ पर आप सैर करेंगी वहाँ पर ठंडी हवा चलेगी ।
४. जिधर आपको जाना पड़े उधर मैं भी जाऊँगी ।
५. जिस दाम (भाव) पर भी आपने गेहूँ खरीदे हैं उससे ऊँचे बेचते हैं ।
६. जो यहाँ से जाएगा उसको सजा मिलेगी ।

या

यहाँ से जाने वाले को सजा मिलेगी ।

1. When you have finished cooking please set the table
2. Whenever you damage the clothes when ironing please tell me and show me the damage
3. Wherever you walk cool gales shall fan the glades
4. Where you have to go I will go also
5. At whatever price you have bought the wheat you are selling at a higher price
6. He who trespasses here will be prosecuted.

७. जितना आप कमाते हैं उतना खर्च कर सकते हैं।

८. जैसे बच्चा सुनता और देखता है वैसे ही वह आप बोलता और करता है।

९. ठीक जैसा है वैसी ही इसकी नकल करो।
१०. तुम जो बोओगे सो काटोगे। or जैसा बोओगे वैसा काटोगे।

११ old. जब धोबी आया तब नौकर ने बोला कि बीबी जी बाहर गई हैं।
new. जब धोबी आया तब नौकर ने बोला कि मैं बाहर गई थी।

१२. उसने मुझसे रोटी के दो टुकड़ों के बीच में पिसे हुए अखरोट और मक्खन लगाकर सान्द्रविच बनाने के लिये कहा।

7 You may spend what you earn yourself

8 The child says and does what he hears and sees others say and do.

9 Copy this out just as it stands

10 You will reap what you sow (or As you sow, so you will reap)

11 (As said by the mistress of the house)

When the washerman came the servant said I had gone out

12. She told me to make the sandwiches by spreading ground walnuts and butter between two slices of bread.

LESSON 19

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are called, more correctly, conjunctions and disjunctions in Hindustani

These have been used in previous lessons and will be collected together here

CUMULATIVES और and, भी also, फिर again, इसके अलावा moreover, in addition.

ADVERSATIVES. परन्तु (H) लेकिन (U) but, तौभी nevertheless, फिर भी yet.

ALTERNATIVES या or, या...या,वा...वा either ...or, नहीं तो if not, otherwise, न...न neither ...nor, चाहे...चाहे whether...or (with causes), क्या.. क्या whether...or (with nouns)

CONDITIONALS. यदि(H)अगर(U)..तो if .then.

CAUSAL. क्यों कि because, ताकि so that

CONCESSIVES. तो then, so, therefore, यद्यपि .. तौभी although ..nevertheless फिर भी yet, still.

EXPLANATIVES. कि that, नहीं तो lest.

DOUBT. शायद, कदाचित perhaps.

N B —Then = afterwards, in time, = इस (उस) के बाद

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns

Feminine nouns

उम्मीदवार	candidate	इज्जत	fame
गट्टा	ankle	पूज्या, पूजनीय	one entitled
गृह-विज्ञान	domestic		to reverence
	science	तजवीज	plan
नम्बर, अंक	mark	हड्डी	bone
नतीजा	result	मोच	sprain
आदर	respect	Verbs	
परहेज	continence	आदर करना	to respect
पूज्य, पूज्यमान	one entitled		(with dative)
	to reverence	कूदना	to jump
पलंग	bedstead	जुड़ना	to join
बिस्तर	bedding	टूटना	to break
पैर	foot	पसन्द होना	to be liked
मौका	opportunity	पसन्द करना	to like
	Adjectives		(with dative)
ईमानदार	honest	अच्छा लगना	to be liked
	Miscellaneous		(with dative)
के अनुसार	according to		of one who likes)

Exercise

१. वह भी फिर आया है ।
२. वह यहाँ आया लेकिन (परन्तु) ठहरा नहीं ।
३. मैं किसी उम्मीदवार के नम्बर नहीं बतला सकता, इसके अलावा नतीजा अभी तक निकाला नहीं गया ।
४. आपको नर्सिङ्ग का काम या डॉक्टरी सीखना चाहिये, नहीं तो गृह-विज्ञान पढ़ना चाहिये ।
५. चाहे आपको पसन्द हो या नहीं आपको खाने में परहेज करना पड़ेगा । or चाहे आपको पसन्द हो या नहीं आपको तजवीज के अनुसार खाना पड़ेगा ।
६. आपको रेशम चाहिये या सूती कपड़ा ?

1. He also has come again.
2. He called but he did not wait
3. I cannot tell you the marks of any one candidate, moreover the results have not been published yet
4. You should take up nursing or study medicine, otherwise study domestic science
5. Whether you like it or not you must diet yourself.
6. Do you want silk or cotton ?

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७. मैं तब तुम्हें देखने नहीं आ सकूंगा क्यों कि मैं काम पर रहूंगा ।

८. वह बीमार है, फिर भी वह काम पर गया ।

९. मैं बैंक जाऊंगा, उसके बाद स्टेशन जाऊंगा ।

१०. वह ईमानदार है इसलिये पूज्य है । or
वह ईमानदार है इसलिये उसकी इज्जत की जाती है ।

११. आप लेटे रहिये ताकि टूटी हुई हड्डियों को जुड़ने का मौका मिले ।

१२. ऐसे कूदो मत नहीं तो गढ़े में मोच आजाएगी ।

7. I (m) will not be able to come to see you (child) then because I will be on duty

8 Although he is ill nevertheless he went to work

(He is ill ; yet he went to work)

9 I will go to the bank , then I will go to station

10 He is honest ; therefore he is respected (See Lesson 14)

11 You had better stay in bed so that the broken bones get a chance to join.

12 Do not jump so lest you sprain your ankle

LESSON 20

The Past Conditional (Indefinite Imperfect), and Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns

The Past Conditional

The past conditional is used to express such an idea as 'If I had persuaded him he would have done it' or 'Had I persuaded him he would have done it', the presumption being that I did not persuade him and he did not do it.

The verb form is the present participle alone as shown herein : अगर मैं समझता तो वह यह करता ।

The following form is also used and will be referred to later on : अगर मैंने समझाया होता तो उसने यह किया होता ।

Pronouns

Regarding interrogative and indefinite pronouns also see Lesson 8.

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns

Feminine nouns

मेहमान, मुलाकाती, visitor,	अर्जी	application
मुलाकी	guest	आजादी
दरवाजा	door	गलती
घास	grass	तरफ
देश	country	दूर
मैदान	flat space	मुलाकात
हकदार	the right	interview
तजुर्बा	experiment	सेवा
		service

Adjectives

जवान	young	काफी	sufficient, enough
बहिरा	deaf	जानकार	experienced
समतल	level	लगड़ा	lame, limping
हक	entitled to	बस	stop, enough

Verbs

दोहराना	to repeat	मालूम होना	to be known
समझना	to understand	इस्तेमाल करना, बर्तना	to use
समझाना	to make someone else understand, persuade		

Exercise

१. old style. उसने कहा कि अगर मैं जानता कि आप अर्जी भेज रहे हैं तो आपकी तरफ से बोलता ।
new style. उसने कहा कि अगर वह जानता कि मैं अर्जी भेज रहा हू तो मेरी तरफ से बोलता ।
२. अगर मैं उस गाड़ी से जाती तो शायद (कदाचित्) मर जाती ।
३. यद्यपि वह जवान है फिर भी काफ़ी जानकार है ।
४. चाहे औरत हो या मर्द हर एक को अपने देश की सेवा करनी चाहिये और हर एक को आज़ादी का हक है ।
५. तुमको अपनी गलती मालूम होती तो तुम उसे न दोहराते ।

- 1 He said that if he had known I was applying he would have spoken on my behalf
- 2 Had I (f) gone by that train I would perhaps have been killed
3. Although she is young she is sufficiently experienced.
- 4 Whether man or woman everyone should serve his country and everyone is entitled to freedom
- 5 Had you known your mistake you would not have repeated it. 101

६. जो कुछ जानता वह बतलाता ।

७. दर्वाजे पर कोई है । कौन है ?

८. मुलाकाती से दूसरे दिन आने के लिये कहो ।

९. आज मैं उतना नहीं खा सकती जितना रोज खाती हूँ ।

१०. कल मैं किसी से मुलाकात नहीं कर सकूंगा ।

११. लगड़े होने की वजह से वह उतनी दूर नहीं चल सकता ।

१२. घास का मैदान इतना समतल था कि टेनिस खेलने के लिये इस्तेमाल हो सकता था ।

N B — The same word is used for 'interview' and 'visit'.

N. B. — The same word is used for 'lameness' as for 'limping'.

6 I would have told what I knew.

7 Someone is at the door. Who is it ?

8 Tell the visitor to come again another day

9 Today I cannot eat as much as usual

10. Tomorrow I will not be able to interview anyone

11 On account of his lameness he cannot walk so far

12. The lawn was so level it could be used as a tennis court.

LESSON 21

Contingent and Presumptive Imperfect and Perfect Tenses, & Adverbs

Contingent Tenses

The Contingent future, as has been shown in Lesson 9 and 10, expresses ideas like 'I may do', a future possibility, and must be compared with —

a. the contingent imperfect, called more accurately in Hindi 'the possible present', e g I may be doing. शायद मैं करता हूँ ।

b. the contingent perfect, e g I may have slept शायद मैं सोया हूँ ; both of which tenses are built up of the requisite participle plus the contingent future of the verb होना to be

The past conditional which expresses, as was shown in Lesson 19, ideas like 'Had I done' followed by a phrase with 'would', e. g अगर मैं करता तो..... must be compared with :—

a. the past contingent imperfect, e g. Had

I been doing, अगर मैं करता होता ।

b the past contingent perfect, e g Had I slept, अगर मैं सोया होता, which is really like the past conditional but is followed by a negative phrase e. g Had he slept he would not have finished his work. अगर वह सोया होता तो वह अपना काम पूरा नहीं करता ।

These are both formed from the requisite participle plus the past conditional of the verb होना to be

The Presumptive Tenses

These presume on an action having really happened and so are made up of the requisite participle plus the absolute future of होना to be

e g present imperfect He must be doing. वह करता होगा । present perfect He must have done वह सोया होगा । e. g. I must have slept. मैं सोया हूँगा ।

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns

मुन्शी clerk
खत letter (U)

Feminine nouns

तरह way
चिट्ठी letter (H)

जोर	force	Adjectives
सबक	lesson,	थोडा सा just a little
	reading	शरीरिक bodily manual

Miscellaneous

जल्दी	quickly	जोर से	loudly
केवल	only (H)	सिर्फ	only (U)
चुपके	quietly	धीरे	slowly
ठीक से	properly	(ठीक तरह से	understood)
(Unfortunately आहिस्ता, धीमे, हौले are all used indiscriminately for both quietly and slowly).			
फौरन	at once		

Exercise

१. शायद मैं कल आ सकूँ ।

२. वह लाहौर में अभी रहता हो ।

३. शायद वह अभी तक पहुँच गई हो ।

४. अगर मैं जानतीं कि आप आ रहे हैं तो खाना आपके लिये तैयार होता ।

५. अगर उसके फौरन नशतर न लगता तो वह मर जाता ।

६. गाड़ी अभी आती होगी ।

1. I may be able to come to-morrow.

2. He may be living in Lahore now.

3. She may have arrived already

4. Had I known you were coming to dinner all would have been ready for you.

(Here are past conditional, continuous perfect and past conditional)

5. Had he not had the operation at once he would have died.

6. The train must be coming just now, i.e. the train must be arriving now.

७. वह अब तक दफ्तर छोड़ चुका होगा ।

८. अगर आप चुपके और धीरे बोलिये तो मैं हिन्दूस्तानी थोड़ी समझती हूं ।

९. क्या आप अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं ? अगर सिर्फ थोड़ी सी तो मैं आप से जोर से या जल्दी नहीं बोलूंगी ।

१०. वह मुन्शीगिरी में अच्छा है परन्तु किसी भी तरह का शारीरिक काम वह नहीं कर सकता ।

११. उसने अपना सबक बुरी तरह से किया है ।

१२. यह खत ठीक से नहीं लिखा गया ।

7 He must have left the office by now

8 I understand Hindustani a little if you speak quietly and slowly. (Speaker f.)

9 Do you speak English ? If only a little I will not speak loudly or quickly to you

10 He does clerical work well but is hopeless at any manual work.

11 He has done his lessons badly

12. This letter is not written properly.

LESSON 22

Special Verbs

Special verbs are used as auxiliaries for certain purposes.

A Auxiliaries used with the root of main verb —

- 1 to show ability — सकना to be able (intransitive, L 8 onwards) ;
- 2 to show completion — चुकना to finish (intransitive, L 21, S 7) ;
- 3 to show continuation — रहना to remain (intransitive, L 22, S 4, 5 & 6) ;
- 4 to show intensity:— देना to give, लेना to take, डालना to pour, जाना to go (c f in English 'He has gone and done it after all', L 4 S 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, L 5 S 3, L 18 S 13, L 20 S 3, 12) ;

The other special use of देना as 'to allow' and of जाना to form the passive have been dealt with in Lessons 13 and 14 respectively.

B. Auxiliaries used with the present participle, inflected to agree with the subject, of the main verb so as show persistence , रहना to remain (L 22 S 8)

C. Auxiliaries used with the perfect participle, uninflected, of the main verb —

1. to show habitual actions — करना to do (L 22 S 9) ; with this one uses the regular forms करा, जाया, मरा of the past or perfect participles of the verbs करना, जाना, मरना (See Lesson 4) ,

2 to show an imminent action — चाहना to wish (L 23 S 10)

Some of these verbs have been used in previous lessons ; more examples of their uses will be given in this and the next lesson.

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns		Feminine nouns	
यत्न	effort	कोशिश	effort
(त+न=त्न)		घुटना	knee
Miscellaneous		रुई	cottonwool
तुरन्त	at once (H)	गद्दा	mattress
फौरन	„ „ (U)	बांह	arm

Verbs

पोंछना	to wipe	फेंकना	to throw
बुलाना	to call	लेटना	to lie (down)
घुमाना	to cause	घुमना	to turn,
	to turn		oneself
कोशिश or यत्न करना to try, पूरा or ख़तम करना to finish			
(with accusative or genitive)			

Exercise

१. वह अपनी दहिनी बांह घुमा नहीं सकता ।
 २. वह मरीज़ को पोंछ चुकी है ।

३. वे गंदे बनाना आज सख्तम नहीं कर सकते ।

४. वह दवा बना रहा है ।

५. औरतें खा रही थीं ।

६. मैं पढ़ने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ (था) ।

७. मैंने पढ़ने की कोशिश की ।

८. मैं पढ़ने की कोशिश करता रहता था ।

९. मैं पलंग पर सोने से पहले पढ़ा करती हूँ ।

१०. खाना खाके पलंग पर (या बिस्तर में)
 लेट कर किताब घुटनों के सामने रखकर
 पढ़ा करता है ।

1 He cannot move his right arm
 2. She has finished sponging the
 patient

3 They cannot finish making the
 mattresses today

4 He is dispensing the medicine

5 The women were eating

6. I am (was) trying to read

7. I tried to read

8. I kept on trying to read.

9. I (f) am in the habit of reading
 in bed before going to sleep

10. He has his dinner and goes to
 bed to read with the book held
 against his knees

११. वह स्याही जमीन पर मत गिरने दो ।

१२ उसके हाथ से लेकर वह मैली रूई तुरन्त फेंक दो ।

१३ मरीज देखने को डॉक्टर को बुलाइये ।

१४ मरीज देखने को डॉक्टर को तुरन्त बुला दीजिये ।

11. Do not let that ink fall on the floor (See L 13)

12 Take the dirty cottonwool from her hand at once and throw it away

13 Please call the doctor to see the patient

14 Please do call the doctor at once to see the patient

LESSON 23

Special Verbs, Continued.

Revise the grammar of Lesson 22.

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns

Feminine nouns

गुच्छा	bunch <i>e.g.</i> of keys	डुबकी	dive
चूहा	mouse	बिल्ली	cat
जवान	young man	गैरहाजिरी	absence
जोर	force	शराब	wine
नमक	salt	सख्ती	hardness,
दर्द	pain	जिद	obstinacy
ग्लास, गिलास	{ glass, tumbler	खुम्बी, गुच्छी	{ mushroom
खम्बा, खम्ब			

Verbs

खम्ब	{pillar	पीना	to drink
	Adjectives	पकड़ना	to seize
बेहोश	unconscious	होजाना	to become
सख्त	intense, hard	डूब जाना	to be drowned

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous	डुबकी लगाना	to dive	
जोर से	with force	पीटना, मारना	to beat (to death)
सदा	always	मारना, मार डालना	to kill
ज्यादा	too much		
बहुत	a lot, much		

Exercise

१. उसने सब शराब पी ।
२. उसने पीठ के पीछे ग्लास पकड़कर वह सब शराब पी ली ।
३. इस बिल्ली ने सब चूहों को मार डाला ।
४. इसने तालाब में डुबकी लगाई थी ।
५. वह तालाब में गिर के डूब गई ।
६. मैं काम शुरू करने का यत्न करती रहती थी ।
७. ये जवान आदमी सिनेमा को ज्यादा जाया करते हैं ।
८. वह गुच्छी खाकर सदा बेहोश होजाया करती है ।
९. दर्द इतना सख्त था कि गरीब मरना चाहता था ।

1. He drank all the wine.
2. Behind her back he seized the glass and drank up all the wine.
- 3 This cat killed all the mice.
4. She (he) had dived into the tank.
- 5 She fell into the tank and was drowned
- 6 I kept on trying to start work.
7. These young men go to the cinema too frequently.
- 8 She always faints after eating mushroom.
- 9 The pain was so intense that the patient wished to die.

१० जब मरीज़ा मरी चाहती थी तब डाक्टर
पहुँच गया ।
११. नयाँ बाबर्ची नमक के बिना (बिना नमक)
तरकारी पकाने वाला था ।

10. When the doctor arrived the
patient (f) was just about to die.
11. The new cook was about to cook
the vegetables without salt.

LESSON 24

Numbers

1. The numbers have been given in lessons 5 to 12 and should be revised now.

2. Fractions are formed by using the ordinal and हिस्सा a part.

3. गुना after the ordinal = fold, times ; the ordinal is changed only for those items mentioned in the vocabulary.

4. हरा after the ordinal, or the ordinal similarly changed, is for folding things into so many thicknesses.

5. सर is used similarly for strands in a rope.

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns

चम्मच	spoon	॥
प्रधान,	prime,	
मन्त्री	minister	

Feminine nouns

उमर	age
ऊन	wool
रस्सी	string
सभा	meeting

दोपहर	afternoon	Concerning numbers	
शाम	evening	चौथा हिस्सा,	a quarter
रस्सा	rope	चौथाई	
Adjectives		आधा	a half
ऊनी	woollen	पौने	a quarter less
तेज	fast	सवा	$1\frac{1}{4}$ or a quarter more
अपढ़	illiterate		
Miscellaneous		डेढ़	one and a half
अगला साल	next year	ढाई	two and a half
पारसाल	last year	साढ़े	a half more
अक्सर	often	कू+स=म्स ड्योढ़ा	$\frac{1}{2}$ as much again
Collectives		दगुना	twofold, twice,
कोड़ी	a score, twenty		double
सैकड़ा	a hundred	तिगुना	threefold
डजन	a dozen	चौगुना	fourfold
जोड़ा	a pair	पचगुना	fivefold
		छगुना	sixfold
		अठगुना	eightfold

Exercise

१. कल साढ़े तीन बजे दोपहर को सभा को जाना मै भूल गया था ।

२. उसको चौथाई गज ऊनी कपड़ा खरीदना चाहिये ।

३. उसे हर चौथे घटे में उसकी आधी गोली लेने दो ।

४. वह रात को पीने आठ बजे की गाड़ी से जाना चाहता है ।

५. अभी से सवा घण्टे के बाद काम करने लगे ।

६. वह तनखाह के बगैर (बिना) ढाई साल की छुट्टी लेने पया ।

७. उसने दवा असली भाव से तिगुने भाव पर बेची ।

1 I had forgotten to go to the meeting at 3-30 yesterday afternoon

2 He should buy a quarter of a yard of woollen material

3 Let him take half a tablet of that every 4 hours

4. He wants to catch the train at a quarter to eight to night

5 Start the work in an hour and a quarter from now.

6. He got permission to go next year on two and a half year's leave without pay.

7 He sold the drugs at thrice their original price.

८ इंग्लैण्ड में प्रधान मन्त्री की तनखाह प्राइमरी स्कूल के मास्टर की तनखाह से तीस गुना है। हिन्दुस्तान में वाइसराय की काउन्सिल के मੈम्बर की तनखाह भी प्राइमरी स्कूल के मास्टर की तनखाह से डेढ़ सौ गुना है।

९ छः साल का लड़का तीन साल के लड़के से दूगुना तेज दौड़ सकता है।

१० मेज की चादर चौहरा कीजिये।

११. रस्सी चौसर है।

१२ अपढ़ लोग अक्सर कोड़ियों में गिनते हैं।

१३. यह तीस साल की है, वह सेतीस साल का है।

8 In England the Prime Minister's salary is thirty times that of the primary school teacher; in India even a Viceroy's councillor earns one hundred and fifty times more than the primary school teacher per year

9 The boy of six can run twice as fast as the boy of three.

10 Please fold the tablecloth into four

11 The string is of four strands

12 The illiterate often counts in twenties

13 She is thirty six years of age; he is thirtyseven.

LESSON 25

Business & Mathematics

Vocabulary

Masculine nouns

कोण, कोना angle

त्रिकोण triangle

गणित arithmetic

जोड़ addition

बाकी subtraction

गुणा multiplication

भाग division

बीघा bigha, about
1/3 acre

ब्याज interest

मूल principal,

लाभ profit

वर्ग square of a No.

वर्ग गज square yard

सालियाना annuity

रेखा गणित geometry

मूलधन, (H) capital

सरमाया (U) „

Feminine nouns

एक चौथाई one quarter

तीन चौथाई three quarters

छट discount

एक तिहाई one third

दो तिहाई two thirds

फ्री सदी percentage

बटाई division

हानि loss

Adjectives

मिश्र compound

Verbs

जोड़ना to add

घटाना to subtract

गुणा करना to multiply

भाग देना to divide

निकालना to take out

calculate

Miscellaneous

दो बटा तीन two over three, 2/3

Exercise

१. सत्तरह और उन्नीस जोड़ो, (या) सत्तरह में उन्नीस जोड़ो ।	1 Add seventeen and nineteen
२. सत्तरह में उन्नीस जोड़ने पर छत्तीस होता है ।	2. Seventeen plus nineteen equals thirty-six.
३. सत्तर में से पच्चीस घटाओ ।	3 Subtract twenty-five from seventy
४. चार में से एक घटाने पर तीन रहते हैं । (होते हैं) ।	4. Four minus one equals three.
५. चौदह को तेरह से गुणा करो ।	5 Multiply fourteen by thirteen
६. दस को पांच से भाग दो ।	6 Divide ten by five
७. पचहत्तर को पंद्रह से भाग देने पर पांच होता है ।	7 Seventy-five divided by fifteen equals five.
८. एक बीघे में कितने वर्ग गज होते हैं ?	8 How many square yards are in one bigha ?
९. एक हजार पचास रुपये पर साढ़े तीन	9 Calculate the accumulated 121

फीसदी पर चार साल के लिये मिश्र
ब्याज निकालो ।

१० तीन बटा चार पौने के बराबर होता है ।

compound interest on one thou-
sand and fifty rupees at three
and a half percent interest for
four years

10 Three over four equals three
quarters

LESSON 26

Relationships, Prices, Dates, Letterwriting, Greetings

Relationships

These names are based on the necessities of the joint family system

जी is added after any name as a term of respect; for example an elder brother is addressed as भाई जी ।

For steprelations the adjective सौतेला precedes the appropriate name; e.g. a step-brother, whether of the same mother or same father, is called सौतेला भाई ।

In a joint family, when all the brothers with their wives live in the same homestead, all the children, brothers, sisters and first cousins, are considered alike and so there is no one word for 'cousin'. The idea is expressed by putting an appropriate adjective before the word भाई or बहिन e.g. चचेरा भाई son of the father's younger brother, ममेरी

बहिन daughter of the mother's brother

Masculine

पिता, बाप	father	दादा	father's father
मामा	mother's brother	नाना	mother's father
ताऊ	father's elder brother		
चचा	father's younger brother		
मौसा	mother's sister's husband		
भाई (माजाया U)	brother (brother by same mother)		
जीजा, बहनोई	Sister's husband		
भतीजा	brother's son	भांजा	sister's son
ससुर	father-in law	दामाद	son-in-law
जेठ	husband's elder brother		
देवर	husband's younger brother		
नन्दोई	husband's sister's husband		
फूफा	father's sister's husband		

Feminine

माता, मां	mother	दादी	father's mother
ताई	ताऊ's wife	चाची	चाचा's wife
मौसी	mother's sister	भाभी	brother's wife
बहिन (माजाई U)	sister (sister by same mother)		
भतीजी	brother's daughter		
सास	mother-in-law	भांजी	sister's daughter
बहू	daughter-in-law	जेठानी	जेठ's wife

देवरानी देवर's wife ननद husband's sister
 बुआ, फूफी father's sister
 नानी mother's mother
 मामी mother's brother's wife

Price

Signs are used for rupees, annas and pice in marked prices. They are as follows

Sign) rupee, - 1 anna, | 4 annas,)| 1 pice
 (i.e. 3 pies)

So

'One rupee seven annas and six pies, i.e. Rs. 1-7-6 as expressed in English, would be written as ₹(≡)| in Hindi

The rupee figure and sign for annas comes before the rupee sign, that for pice after.

Dates

The days of the week are given in Lesson 10.

For international convenience the English names of the months are usually used. They may be spelt phonetically so :

जान्युअरि, फेब्रूअरि, मार्च, एप्रिल, मे, जून, जुलाइ,
 अगस्ट, सेप्टेम्बर, अक्टोबर, नोवेम्बर, देसेम्बर

Special days of the month are —

The day of darkness before the new moon is seen अमावस, 'full moon' पूर्णमासी, and on these days fall most of the Hindu and Muslim festivals.

The date तारीख may be written so ·

e g. November 11th 1918, A D as ११-११-१८ as in English, or ११वीं नोवेम्बर, १९१८ (read as ग्यारहवीं नोवेम्बर, उन्नीस सौ अठ्ठारह) or नोवेम्बर, ११ तारीख, सन् १९१८ ई० (read as नोवेम्बर, ग्यारह तारीख, सन् उनीस सौ अठ्ठारह ईस्वी ।

Letter Writing

Letters are begun and ended as follows ·

Beginning.

Ending

To a father	पूज्य पिताजी	आपका बेटा.....
To a mother :	पूजनीया माताजी	आपका बेटा.....
To elder brother :	पूज्य भाई साहब	आपका.....
To younger brother ·	प्यारे भाई	तुम्हारा.....
To elder sister :	पूजनीया बहिन जी	आपका.....
To younger sister :	प्रिय बहिन	तुम्हारा.....

Business letter · My dear sir Yours
 प्रिय महाशय, महोदय आपका

Dear sir

महाशय (H) आपका
 जनाब (U)

To a friend Dear friend, Your loving friend
 प्रिय मित्र (H) तुम्हारा प्रिय मित्र (H)
 प्यारे दोस्त (U) तुम्हारा प्यारा दोस्त (U)

Dear With love

प्रिय सप्रेम (to elders)
 (स्+न=स्न) सस्नेह (to youngers)

With best wishes, yours

तुम्हारा शुभचिन्तक (m)

तुम्हारी शुभचिन्तिका (f)

Your loving

तुम्हारा प्रिय (H)

तुम्हारा अजीज or प्यारा (U)

Addressing People

Miss कुमारी (H) Mrs. श्रीमती (H)

साहबजादी (U) बेगम साहिबा (U)

Mr. श्री (H) Madam श्रीमतीजी (H)

साहब (U) बेगम साहिबा (U)

Master साहिबजादा (U) कुमार, कुंवर (H)

In speaking to one's seniors one adds जी after 'no' or 'yes', so • नहीं जी, हां जी ।

Or जी may be added after the person's name.

जी is also used like the Scotch 'um', to show one is listening to a person

Phrases Used When Meeting People

How are you ? आपका क्या हाल है ? (H) आपका मिजाज कैसा है ? (U) I am quite well, thank you. मैं अच्छी तरह हूँ । धन्यवाद (H) मैं अच्छी तरह हूँ । शुक्रिया (U).

Goodmorning, Goodnight, Goodbye etc
There are no such distinctions The following expressions are used for all:

नमस्ते or नमस्कार (H) सलाम or आदाब-अर्ज (U)

Miscellaneous Expressions

Thank you धन्यवाद (H) शुक्रिया (U) I am thankful to you मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ (H), मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूँ (U) Please. कृपा करके (H) मेहरबानी करके, मेहरबानी से (U) Will you please give me that book ? क्या आप कृपा करके वह पुस्तक मुझको देंगे ? (H) क्या आप मेहरबानी करके वह किताब मुझको देंगे ? (U) Please give me that book. कृपा

करके वह पुस्तक मुझको दीजिये । (H) मेहरबानी करके वह किताब मुझको दीजिये । (U)

(Notice that the polite imperative is used with 'please' The polite imperative alone is sufficient at table)

Please excuse me कृपा करके मुझे क्षमा कीजिये (H) मेहरबानी करके मुझे मुआफ कीजिये (U) Please wait a moment ज़रा ठहरिये । मेहरबानी से एक मिनट ठहरिये । Please dial this number again मेहरबानी करके इस नम्बर को फिर घुमाइये । कृपा करके इस नम्बर को दुबारा मिलाइये ।

LESSON 27

The Urdu Script

Purpose

In schools in North India Hindu girls are taught Hindi only so that they may be able to read their religious books, but boys of all communities learn Urdu because most legal documents and governmental matters are written in this. The result is tragic comedy young men write to their fiancées and young wives to their husbands either not at all or in curious semi-journalistic and semi-Shakespearean English, and understand fully neither what they read nor what they write. Widows are unable to read legal documents and their relations are not above taking advantage of them on account of this.

But it is essential in the interests of India that we in the north at least should know both the Devnagari (Hindi) script and

the Urdu one even if we learn the former first because of its being phonetic and scientifically simpler. Hindus should study Muslim scriptures and Muslims our Hindi books so that all can benefit by our joint heritage.

As the first few lessons in this book are for the Muslim or North Indian man so these last few lessons are specially for the Hindu man and woman in all parts of India.

To Learn Urdu

Urdu, unlike English and Hindi, is written from the right to the left and therefore from the 'back' to the 'front' of a book.

To learn the alphabet and to be able to read and write the script, first study columns 1, 2 & 3 which follow until you can remember the names of the letters and write out the letters correctly, repeat everything aloud all the time so that the pronunciation remains correct.

Then similarly study letter by letter paying particular attention to columns 4,5

and 6 and noting the difference between the form of the letter there and in column 1

After a careful study of lessons 27 to 30 practise reading all Urdu advertisements in the street, writing out the Hindi of lessons 2 to 26 in Urdu and, with the help of a dictionary, reading Urdu newspapers and literature. The following is an excellent dictionary

Dictionary, Hindustani and English
Duncan Forbes (Allen) Parts I and II
1857 or later









In Part I the Hindustani words appear in the Urdu script and alphabetical order but the pronunciation is given in Devnāg as well and the meaning in English, in part II, not quite so helpful, the English word translated into the Hindustani in the Roman script

I must thank Allauddin Sadiki for his help in the production of this part of the book and shall be very grateful for suggestions

from students and for corrections by Urdu Scholars

Alphabet

The letters are in the Urdu alphabetical order Those bracketted are special forms of the previous letter

I	II The name of the letter in phonetical Devnagri and in Roman	III The pronun- ciation in Devnagri	IV The form of the letter when at the beginning of a word or in the middle.	V The letter used at the beginning of word	VI The letter used in the Middle of a word
	अलिफ़ alif	as below		 अब now	 बाद f. wind
	अलिफ़ ज़बर आ alif zabar aa	आ	 or	 आम m. mango	 लेआओ bring

II	III	IV	V	VI
अलिफ़ ज़बर alif zabar	अ	اَ or	اَب now	دَس दस ten
अलिफ़ ज़ैर alif zair	इ	اِ or	اِس इस (from यह)	دِिन दिन m. day
अलिफ़ पेश alif pesh	उ	اُ or	اُسے उसे (from यह)	دُم दुम f tail

.)

बे bay

ब

॰

बुलबुल
बुल

बुल
f. nightingale

)॰

पे pay

प

॰॰

पौदा प्योदा
m a seedling,
sapling

सुपारी
f betelnut

॰)

ते tay
(dental)

तीतर
m. partridge

तब then
तब

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
ط	टे tayl	ट	ط	टोपी टोपी f. cap	बटेर बटेर f. quail
ث	से say	स	ث	साबुत साबुत whole	तासीर तासीर f. effect
ح	जीम jeem	ज	ح	जाओ जाओ go	हाजी Muslim who has been to Mecca

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
ح	चे chay	.	ح	چڑیا चिड़िया f small bird	بچو बचो escape
ح	हे hay	ह	ح	حال हाल m. condition health	رہم रहम f. pity
خ	खे chay like 'ch' in Scotch 'loch'	ख	خ	خط खत m. epistle	درخت दरखत m. tree

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
د	دال dal (dental)	د	د or ط	دانت दांत dānt m. tooth	دادا दादा p. grand father
ط د	डाल dal	ड	ط or د	डول डोल m. bucket for drawing water	اڈوپ उडूप m raft
ز	जाल zal	ज	ز or ز	ذرا जरा a little	اڙکار अजकार praises of God













I	II	III	IV	V	VI
<p>ر</p>	<p>رے ray</p>	<p>ر</p>	<p>ر or ر</p>	<p>رَس m. juice</p>	<p>وردی वर्दी f uniform.</p>
<p>ط ر</p>	<p>طے aray</p>	<p>See Lesson I ط</p>	<p>ط or ط</p>	<p>ط روڑا m. a fragment of stone</p>	<p>(ط روڑا) दौड़ा m. step, pace (डोरा m. string)</p>
<p>ز</p>	<p>زے zay</p>	<p>ز</p>	<p>ز or ز</p>	<p>زكام जुकाम m. cold in the nose</p>	<p>آزاد आजाद free</p>

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
ز	जे : jay (Jas S in pleasure)	ज :	ز or ز	ژاله जालह m. hoarfrost	مژده मिजह f. eyelash मिजान f. eyelashes
س	सीन seen	स	س	سिल सिल m. grindingstone	کیسا कैसा what kind ?
ش	शीन sheen	श	ش	شاعر शाहर m. poet	خشک खुरक dry

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
ص	स्वाद swad	स	ص	صاف saaf clean	بَصْرَه बसरा Basrah
ض	ज्वाद zwad	ज	ض	ضِد जिद f. obstinacy	رَضِيَّه रज़ियह Girl's name meaning healthy & happy
ط	तोइ toe-y (dental)	त	ط	طوطا तोता	طوطا m parrot

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
ظ	जोड़ zo-iy	ज	ظ	ظلم जुलम m. cruelty	مَظْلُوم मजलूम m. victim
ع	ऐन en	ऐ or अ ع or अ हम्जा hamza	ع or ع or हम्जा hamza	علم इलम m. knowledge	بَعْدَ ذَائِقَةٍ जाइकह sense of tasting बाद after
غ	गौन gen (with a gargle)	ग	غ or غ	غِيل गुलेल f. pea shooter	كَاعِد कागज m. paper

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
ف	फे fay	फ़	و	فقیّر फकीर m mendicant	وفادار वफादार faithful
ق	के kay (back of throat)	क	ق	قید कैद f imprisonment	چاکو चाकू m. claspknife
ک	काफ़ qaf	क	ک	کس किस (from कौन)	بیکار बेकार unserviceable

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
	ग़ाफ़ gʻaf	ग		 गुलाब m. rose	 मुगदर m. club, long dumb-bell
	लाम lahm	ल		 लाल red	 शलगम m. turnip
	मीम meem	म		 मोर m. peacock	 बीमार ill

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
ن	नून noon	न	ن	نل नल m. tap	آن आने (from आना)
و	वाव waw	व and ओ	و	و वह that	دوات दवात f. inkpot
ه	हे hay	ह	ه or ه or ه	ه हार m. string of pearls	باهر बाहर outside

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
ی	<p>यि yi</p>	<p>य or इ</p>	<p>تی or</p>	<p>یار यार m. friend</p>	<p>سیب सेब m. apple</p>
ے	<p>चे yay</p>	<p>चे or ए or ऐ or ऐ</p>	<p>لے or</p>	<p>یہ यह this</p>	<p>جائے گا जायगा will go</p>

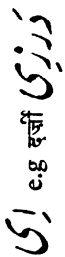









LESSON 28.

SPECIAL POINTS ABOUT THE URDU SCRIPT.

SYMBOLS FOR NUMBERS.

VOWELS.

The Devnagri vowels in Urdu are as follows :—

1. अ, आ, इ, उ, ए, and ओ as shown above.
2. ई e.g. दर्जी  tailor 3. ऊ e.g. आठ  peach
 or बीज  seed 4. ऐ e.g. पैसे  pices
5 औ  or  e.g. और  and, औरत  woman
 (و+ع)

1. At the end of a word a definite H is represented by **ह**

e.g. रह **ह** remain, stay

A trace of H, usually only **अ** in Hindi is shown as **अ**
e.g. न **अ** not.

2. H joined to a consonant is shown by putting **ह** after the consonant, so: e.g.


धन **ह** म. udder, छुरी **ह** f knife, धोबिन **ह** f. washer-
woman.


खजूर **ह** m. date,

लहसुन **ह** m. garlic.


ABOUT JOINING LETTERS.

1. If two consonants join without a vowel in between the sign **اِ** is put over the join -e.g. **مُرْغ** m. cock, **لَذِيذ** luscious
2. If two of the same letters adjoin then only one is written and the sign **و** is put on top : e.g. **गन्ना** m sugar-cane.
3. If columns 4-6 in Lesson 27 are known most joined letters will become recognisable. Two that are difficult are **س** when written not as **س** but as **س** and when the dot at the end of the stroke is not shown :

e.g.  root of मिलना, to meet.

१ दाल & group and  रे & group are also a bit confusable,

but note that before  दाल the point is raised (गोदड़ - jackal)

and before  रे it is not. (पर on)




MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Nasals and nasalizations are shown by  without the dot, 




(e.g. में in), or by the sign ˆ over the letter

(e.g. रहूँगी I will remain)



2 Zabar, Zer and pesth (  ) are often missed out so that the vowel has to be guessed (This has not been done in this book.)

3 A few words commonly used and difficult to think out are

हा  yes, from nasal  नून, and little हे 

यह  this, from small  जि with zer and small  हे

वह  that, from  व and  हे,

हे  is, from  and 

4 It is very difficult to remember which स 's' to use, which ज, and which ज़, z; but at present one has to remember which to use because, as each with the same sound comes from a

different language originally, the words using the different forms may have different meanings : e.g.

मदा always, صدرا voice, sound

बाद air, बैद after (ع in the middle)

A FEW NUMBERS. Numbers are pronounced as in Hindi

Urdu symbol	Name in Urdu	Name in Hindi	Urdu symbol	Name in Urdu	Name in Hindi
-------------	--------------	---------------	-------------	--------------	---------------

1		ایک	एक	6	٦	छः
---	--	-----	----	---	---	----

2	۲	دو	-दो	7	۷	सात
---	---	----	-----	---	---	-----

3	۳	تین • تین	8	۸	آٹھ
4	۴	چار	9	۹	نَو
5	۵	پانچ	10	۱۰	دس

ORDER OF LETTERS.

In a few words the letters seem to go not only from right to left but also from top to bottom

e.g. कीचड़ کچڑ f. mud; پنج پَنج m. a member of the village 'panchayat.

LESSON 29.

SOME URDU SENTENCES

Urdu	Hindi	English
نل پر جا۔	नल पर जा ।	Go to the tap.
دادا کو آداب کرو۔	दादा को आदाब करो ।	Greet grand father.
یہ چڑیا چوں کر رہی ہے۔	यह चिड़िया चूं चूं कर रही है ।	This bird is chirping.
گستا بہت وفادار جانور ہوتا ہے	कुत्ता बहुत वफादार जानवर होता है ।	The dog is a very faithful animal.

۵۔ کسی جانور پر ظلم کرنا نہیں

کिसی جانور پر One should
 جُلم کرنا نہیں not be cruel to
 चाहिये। any animal.

چاہیئے۔

۶۔ اُس کی رگ پر چوٹ

उसकी रग पर चोट His vein has
 आई है। got damaged

آئی ہے۔

۷۔ ادھر کا غذائی قسم کا ہونا

उधर कागज कई There the
 किसम का होता paper should
 होगा। be of many
 kinds.

ہوگا۔

۸۔ میں روزِ دانش اور مہمت
صاف کروں گی اور ہنساؤں گی۔

مैं रोज़ दात और
मुँह साफ़ करूँगी
और नहाऊँगी ।

I will clean
my téeth and
mouth and
have a bath
every day.

۹۔ وہ دو آدمی کسی کو گالی نہ
دیئے۔

ये दो आदमी किसी
को गाली न देंगे ।

These two
people will
speak ill of
no one

۱۰۔ اس صندوق میں کیا ہے ؟

उस सन्दूक में क्या
है ?

What is in
that box ?

۱۱۔ ہم ناک سے سونگھتے اور

سانس لیتے ہیں۔

We smell and
breathe through
the nose.

ہم ناک سے سونگھتے
اور سانس لیتے ہیں۔

۱۲۔ یہ پھول بھی دیکھو۔ کیسے
خوبصورت ہیں۔

These flowers
also; see how
beautiful they
are.

یہ پھول بھی دیکھو
کیسے خوبصورت ہیں۔

۱۳۔ اللہ کا کوئی ساتھی نہیں ہے۔

God is alone.
(of god there is
no companion.

اللہ کا کوئی
ساتھی نہیں ہے۔

LESSON 30

URDU PROSE.

The passage given is from Nairang-i-khuyal by Mohammad Husain Azad who died in 1908, it describes the end of a dream about a court at which poets beloved by the people and of immortal fame were presented.

In the attached vocabulary the 'Zers' and 'Zabars' have been shown, but the text is printed as in the original.

VOCABULARY.

فَقَطَّ

फकत

only

مُقَدَّمَة

मुकदमा

m. subject
matter

قَبُول

काबुल

willing, able

کیل

कील

f. a small nail

चन्द	some, a few	कील	m. word, saying
अशवास	persons, people	कोल ओ काल	m. conversation, controversy
गुल	m noise	नक्काब	m. a veil
मचाना	to stir up, produce.	चहरह or चेहरा	m. face
जहान	m. the world	बढ़ना	to proceed, grow
बांधना	to bind, build	उलटना	to turn back reverse
दर्बार	m. levee, court	हादी	m. director leader guide

قیل

میل و قال

نقاب

چہرہ

بڑھنا

الٹنا

ہادی

چند

اشخاص

غل

جہان

باندھنا

دربار

شہرہ	गुहरत f. renoun, fame	ہمدَم	हम्दम	m. friend
جَرَگہ	जर्गह	یعنی	याने	namely
فرشتہ	करिश्तह	خُدَا	खुदा	m. God
رَحْمَت	रहमत	زنده	जिन्दा	living
مَصَالِحَت	मस्लिहत expediency, best thing to be done	جھگڑا	भगड़ा	m. wrangling, quarrel
بلا	बला	مُردہ	मुर्दा or मुर्देह	m. corpse

اب میں نے دیکھا

کہ فقط ایک کرسی

خالی ہے۔ اتنے میں

آواز آئی۔ کہ آزاد

کو بلادو۔ ساتھ ہی

آواز آئی کہ

اب میں نے دیکھا

کہ فقط ایک کرسی

خالی ہے۔ اتنے میں

آواز آئی کہ آزاد

کو بلادو (بولاؤ)۔

ساتھ ہی آواز آئی

Now I saw that

only one seat (is)

was empty. At that

moment a voice

(came) was heard

“Call Azad” With

it came a whisper

شاہد وہ اس جرگہ	کي شایہ د वह इस जर्गह	that perhaps he
میں بیٹھنا قبول نہ	مے बैठना कबूल न	(may not) would
کرے - مگر وہ ہیں	करे । मगर बही	not be willing to
سے پھر کوئی بولا -	से फिर कोई बोला	sit in this company.
کہ اُسے جن لوگوں	कि उसे जिन लोगों	But thence again
میں بیٹھا دو گے بیٹھ	में बैठा दोगे बैठ	someone said that
		among those people
		where he would be
		allowed to sit he
		would sit.

جائے گا۔ اتنے میں

جاآغا । ہتہنے مے

At that moment a

چند اشخاص نے

چند آشوااس نے

few people raised

their voices (saying

غلُ مچایا کہ اس

گول مچاآا کی ہس

that).

کے قلم نے ایک

کے کللم نے اک

“with his pen war

جہان سے لڑائی بندھ

جہان سے لڑائی بانڈ

is being made on
the world

رکھی ہے - اس دربار

رکھے ہے—اسے دُربار

In this court of

شہرت میں جگہ نہ دینی

شہرت میں جگہ نہ دینی

fame a place should

not be given to

چاہئے - اس مقدمہ

چاہیے۔ اس مقدمہ

him.” On this

matter a controversy

پر کیل آ کر

پر فیصلہ و قتال شروع

arose. I wanted

شروع ہوئی۔ میں چاہتا تھا

to turn back the

ہوئی۔ میں چاہتا تھا

تھا کہ نکاب چھڑا

veil from my face

کہ نقاب چہرہ سے	سے	فلٹ	کر	آگے	and go forward
اُٹ کر آگے بڑھوں	بڑھوں	اور	کھڑے	friend namely the	when my guiding
اور کچھ بولوں۔ کہ	بولوں	کی	میرے	angel of mercy	angel of mercy
میرے ہادی ہمد	ہادی	ہمد	یانی	took hold of my	took hold of my
یعنی فرشتہ رحمت نے	فرشتہ	رحمت	نے	hand and softly	hand and softly
	ہاتھ	پکڑ	لیا	said "Now it is not	said "Now it is not
	ہاتھ	پکڑ	لیا	wise to do so."	wise to do so."

ہاتھ پکڑ لیا۔ اور پیچھے سے

کہا کہ ابھی مصلحت نہیں۔

اتنے میں آنکھ کھل گئی

میں اس جھگڑے کو بھی

بھول گیا۔ اور خدا کا شکر

نچو کے سے کہا

At that moment

آہو مصلحت نہیں !

my eyes opened.

اتنے میں آنکھ کھل گئی !

I quite forgot the

discussion and

میں اس جھگڑے کو بھی

thanked God that

بھول گیا اور خدا

whither by mis-

کا شکر کیا

fortune a seat in

the court was

کیا کہ بلا سے دربار میں
 کرسی ملی یا نہ ملی مردوں
 سے زندوں میں تو آیا۔

بلا سے دُبارِ مے کُسیں obtainable or not
 میلی یا ن میلی I had at least come
 مُدوں سے جِندوں مے back to the living
 تو آَیا ! from the dead.

Dictionary

- 1 If there be any difficulty in reading the script, see Lesson 1
- 2 Names of relations, e g uncle, are given in Lesson 26
- 3 m, f, H, and U signify the masculine or feminine gender of the Hindustani noun, and whether it is pure Hindi (from Sanskrit), or Urdu (from Arabic or Persian)
- 4 The following abbreviations are used
b=both cb=constructive base (see Lesson 5) i=infinitive ii=inflected
• infinitive mv=main verb w=with
r=root (see Lesson 3) N G D etc cases of nouns etc
- 5 The nasal form of a vowel comes before the open form
- 6 Only irregular ordinals are given in the dictionary ; for regular ones see Lesson 6. Other number derivatives are explained in Lesson 24.

- 7 Most abstract nouns are feminine
8. When a noun exists in both masculine and feminine forms, the gender corresponds either to sex or to size, the feminine noun referring to the smaller object
9. When in conversation you learn a new word, insert it in the proper place in both parts of the dictionary

अक m. mark, act of drama	अखरोट m walnut
अकुर m germ, embryo	अक्षर m letter of (क + प = क्ष) alphabet
अगीठी f iron fireplace	अगर . तो if.. then
अगुली f finger, toe	अगला next
अगूठा m. thumb, big toe	अखबार m newspaper
अगूठी f. finger ring	अचकन f man's long fitting coat
अगूर m grape	अचार m pickle
अंग्रेजी English	अच्छा good
अकल m intelligence	अच्छा लगना to be liked (w D of liker)
अकल खर्चना to use common sense	अजीब strange, curious
अकसर often	अजायब curiosities

अजायब घर m	museum	अपना	own
अञ्जीर m	a fig	अपने आप	oneself
अट्ठाईस	twentyeight	अब	now
अठारह	eighteen	अब तक	till now
अठगुना	eightfold	अभी at once,	just now
अठहत्तर	seventyeight	अभी भी	even now
अठानवे	ninetyeight	अमावस f	day before new moon
अठावन	hftyeight	अर्जी f	application
अठासी	eightyeight	अलावा	besides, in addition to
अड़तालीस	fortyeight	अल्लाह U. m	God
अड़तीस	thirtyeight	अव्यय m	undeclined word
अड़सठ	sixtyeight	असबाब m	luggage
अण्डा m	an egg	असाधारण	extraordinary
अधिक से अधिक	at most	असुविधाजनक	inconve- nient
अधेरा.	dark, without light	अस्सी	eighty
अधेरा m.	darkness		
अनाज m.	grain		
अनुसार	according to		
अन्दर	within		
अन्धा	blind		
अनन्नास m	pineapple		
अन्त m.	end		
अपढ़	illiterate		

आईना m	mirror	आया f	female attle
आकाश m	sky, the		dant for childr
	heavens	आरा m	a saw
आख f	eye	आराम m	comfort,
आगन m	courtyard		ease, res
आग f.	fire	आराम करना	to be co
आगे	ahead		fortable, to r
आज	today	आलमारो f	cupboar
आजकल	nowadays		wardrob
आजादी f.	freedom	आलू m	potato
आठ	eight	आवश्यक	importa
आड़ू m.	peach	आवाज f	voice
आत्मा f	soul	आशा f	hope
आदत f	habit	आमपास	round ab
आदमी m	human, m	आसमान m	sky
	or f.	आसान	easy
आदर m.	respect	आसानी f.	ease, easi
आदाब-अर्ज U, m.	saluta-	आसानी से	easily
	tion	आस्तीन f.	sleeve
आधा	half		
आना m.	anna		
आप	your honour		
आप ही	even he		
आम m.	mango		

इकट्ठा	together	इस्तेमाल करना U	to use
इकतालीस	fortyone	इस्तिरी f	iron for
इकतीस	thirtyone		ironing
इकसठ	sixtyone	इस्तिरी करना	to iron
इकइत्तर	seventyone		
इकानवे	ninetyone		
इकावन	fiftyone		
इकासी	eightyone		
इक्कीस	twentyone		
इजाजत f	permission	ईंट	brick
इज्जत f	fame	ईमानदार	honest
इतना	this much	ईसवी	A D
इतवार m	Sunday		
इतिहास m	History		
इम्तिहान U m	examination		
इत्र, इतर m	scent	उखडना	to be uprooted
इधर	hither	उच्चारण m	pronunciation
इन	(from यह)		
इनाम m	reward	उठना	to rise, get up
इन्तजाम m.	arrangement	उड़ना	to fly
इन्द्रधनुष m	rainbow	उड़ाना	to cause to fly,
इमारत f	building		to squander,
इस	(from यह)		waste

उतना	that much	उलटी f	vomit
उतरना	to fall in value	उलथा m	translatio
उत्तर m	north, answer	उषा f	dawn
उत्तीर्ण	successful	उस	(from वह)
उदाहरण m.	example		
उधर	thither		
उधार देना	to give a loan, lend		
उधार लेना	to take a loan, borrow	ऊँट m	camel
उन	(from वह)	ऊँ f	wool
उनचास	fortynine	ऊनी	woollen
उनहत्तर	sixtynine	ऊपर	upper, to
उनासी	seventynine	ऊँचा	high
उन्नीस	nineteen		
उन्तालीस	thirtynine		
उन्तीस	twentynine		
उन्सठ	fiftynine		
उपाय m	remedy, device	एक	one
उबलता हुआ	boiling		
उबलना	to boil		
उमर f.	age		
उम्मीदवार m.	candidate		
उलटा	contrary	ऐसा	so, such, like th

ओर m.	side	कम्बल m	blanket
ओले m.	hailstones	करना	to do
ओस f.	dew	करोब	approximately
ओजार m	implements	कल	tomorrow
ओर	and, more		yesterday
औरत f.	woman	कलई f	tin
		कलई करना	to tin coat
		कलम f	pen
		कलफ लगाना	to starch
कषा f	comb	कलेवा m	meal after a
कच्चा	unripe not		fast
	lasting	कलाई f	wrist
कठिन	difficult	कविता f	poetry
कठिनाई f	difficulty	कवि m	poet
करोड ten	million	कवि सम्मेलन m	gathe-
कदाचित्	perhaps		ring of poets
कन्धा m	shoulder		(म्+म्=म्म)
कबूतर m	pigeon	कसरत U m	physical
कपड़ा m	cloth, garment		exercise
कम	less	कहना	to say
कम से कम	at least	कहा	where?
कमर f	waist	कहानी f.	story
कमरा m	room	का, की, के,	of
कमाना	to earn	कागज m	paper

काटना	to cut, reap	किस	(from कौन)
काटा m	fork	किसान m	farmer
कान m	ear	किमी	(from कोई)
काफी	enough	की	(see का)
काम m	work	कीड़ा m.	insect
काम करना	to work	कीप f.	funnel
कामयाब	successful	कुछ	some, some-thing
कार f	car	कुत्ता m	dog
कारक m	case	कुमार, कुमारी	unmarried
कारण m	reason	कुल्हाड़ी f	an axe
काला	black	कुली m.	porter
कासनी	violet (colour)	कुलीन m	nobleman
कि	that	कुर्ता m	shirt
कितना	how much?	कुआ m	a well
किताब U. f	book	कुर्सी f	chair
किधर	whither ?	कूदना	to jump
किन	(from कौन)	कृपा करके	please
किनारा m.	river bank, shore	के	of (see का)
किनारी f	border, edge	केक m.	cake
किराया m.	rent	केला m	banana
किराये पर देना	to give on rent	केवल H.	only
किराये पर लेना	to take on rent	कैंची f	scissors
		कैंची करना	to cut(th

hair) prune (a tree)	क्रिया f	verb, last rite for the dead
कैसा like what ?	क्षमा f.	forgiveness (क + ष = क्ष)
को to	क्षमा करना	to forgive
कोई someone, anyone		
कोट m coat		
कोड़ी a score, twenty together		
कोण, कोना m. an angle,		
कोयल f. cuckoo		
कोयला m coal		
कोरा unbleached	खजूर f	date (fruit)
कोशिश U.f. endeavour	खट्टा	sour
कोशिश करना to try	खड़ा	standing
कोश m. dictionary	खत U. m	letter, epistle
कोहनी f. elbow	खतम करना	to finish
कौन who ? what ?		complete,
क्या what ?	खबर f	news
क्या-क्या whether-or (with nouns)	खम्भा m.	pillar
क्यारी f. bed(flower)	खरबूजा m	melon
क्यों why ?	खराब	nasty, bad
क्योंकि because		

खरीदना	to buy	खुला	open
खर्च करना	to spend (र्+च=र्च)	खून m.	blood
खातिर f	sake	खुश	happy
खादी m	hand spun and woven cloth	खुशी f	happiness
खानदान U	in family	खून बहना	to bleed (intr)
खाना m	food, full cooked meal	खेत m	field
खाना	to eat	खेलना	to play
खाना m	place shelf	खोजाना	to be lost
खाग	alkaline	खोदना	to dig
खाली	empty	खोना	to lose
खाली करना	to empty	खोलना	to open (trans)
खा लेना	to eat up	ख्याल m	idea
खिलाना	to feed	ख्याल करना	to imagine
खिलौना m.	toy		
खींचना	to pull		
खीर f.	creamy milk pudding	गज m	yard
खीरा m.	cucumber	गङ्गा m	ankle
खुबानी f	apricot	गणित m	arithmetic
खुम्बू f.	mushroom	गद्दा m.	mattress
खुलना	to open (intr)	गरज f	thunder
		गरजना	to thunder

गरम	hot	गुजरता हुआ	he who is passing
गरमाई f	temperature	गुजर जाना	to die, pass
गरमी f	heat	गुठली f.	fruit stone
गरीब	poor	गुड़िया f	doll
गर्दन f	neck	गुणा m	multiplication
गलती f	mistake	गुणाकरना	to multiply
गलना to	dissolve (intr)	गुनगुना	tepid
गला m	throat	गुना	fold
गलीचा m	carpet	गुलाब m	a rose
गाजर f	carrot	गुलाबी	pink (colour)
गाड़ी f	cart, carriage	गुसलखाना m	bathroom
गाय f	cow	गृहविज्ञान m	Domestic Science
गाल f	cheek (of face)	गोरा, गोरी	white man, woman
गाव m.	village	गोल	round
गिनना	to count	गोलकमरा m	drawing-room
गिरना	to fall	गोला m.	ball
गिर्द	round about	गोली f.	tablet, pill
गिलहरी f.	squirrel	गोश्त m.	meat
गिलाफ़ m	case (e. g. of pillow)	ग्रह m	planet
गोला	wet	ज्ञान m	knowledge
गुच्छा m.	bunch (e. g. of keys)		
गुच्छी f.	mushroom		

ग्यारह	cleven
ग्रहण m	eclipse
गिलास m.	tumbler
ग्लास	glass

घटाना	to subtract
घड़ी f.	watch, clock
घण्टा m.	bell
घर m.	house, home
घाट m	river bank
घास m.	grass
घी m.	clarified butter

घुटना m.	knee
घूमना	to turn (intr)
घुमाना	to turn (tran)
घोड़ा, घोड़ी	horse, mare
घोषणा f.	proclamation

चटकनी f	bolt (e. g. of door)
चढ़ना	climb
चपरासी m	errand boy
चबूतरा m	platform
चमकना	to shine (intr)
चमकीला	shining, bright
चमड़ा m	skin of body, leather
चम्मच m	spoon
चरबी f	suet
चलना	to go move (intr)
चलाना	to move, stir (trans.)
चा, चाय	tea
चायदान	tea pot
चाकू m.	penknife
चाद m.	moon
चादनी f	moonlight
चादी f.	silver
चादर f.	sheet, shawl
चाबी f	key

चालीस	forty	चूसना	to suck
चार	four	चूल्हा m.	brick fireplace
चाहना	to want, require	चूहा m	mouse
चाहिये	it is required	चूहेदान m	mousetrap
चाहे--चाहे	whether-or	चेहरा m	face
चावल m.	rice	चोट f	injury
चिकना	greasy	चोर m	thief
चिकनाई f	grease, fat	चोरी करना	to steal
चिट्ठी H f	letter	चवालीस	fortyfour
चिड़िया f	bird	चोकोना m	a square
चित्रकारी f	painting	चौगुना	fourfold
चिमटा m.	tongs, forceps	चौड़ाई f	width
चिलबिला	mischievous	चौतीस	thirtyfour
चींटा	ant	चौथा	fourth
चीनी f.	canesugar	चौथाई f	a quarter
चीज f.	thing	चौदह	fourteen
चुकना	to finish (w. r of m v)	चौबीस	twentyfour
चुनना	to choose	चौरानवे	ninetyfour
चुपकरना	to keep quiet	चौरासी	eightyfour
चुपके	quietly	चौवन	fiftyfour
चूमना	to kiss	चौसठ	sixtyfour
		चौहत्तर	seventyfour

छटाक f. chhatak, 1/16 seer, nearly 2 oz.	छूना to touch (tr)	
छगुना sixfold	छेद m hole	
छठवाँ sixth	छोकरा, छोकरी little boy, girl	
छत f roof	छोटा small	
छत्तीस thirtysix	छोड़ना to leave	
छप्पन fiftysix		
छब्बीस twentysix		
छः six		
छाती f chest		
छानना to filter,		
छाया f shade, shadow	जखम m wound	
छापाखाना m printing press	जखमवाना to be woun- ded	
छिपकली f. lizard	जगह f a place	
छिपाना to hide (tr)	जगाना to wake [tr]	
छियानवे ninety-six	जग m rust	
छियालीस fortysix	जगल m forest	
छियासठ sixtysix	जगली of a forest, wild	
छियासी eightysix		
छिलका m. skin of fruit	जजीरा m island	
छिहत्तर seventysix	जञ्जीर f. chain	
छुट्टी f. holiday	जड़ f. origin, root	
छूट f. discount	जनना to give birth	

अनात्र U m	Sir	जवान	young
जन्म m	birth	जस्ताधातु m	zinc
जब--तक	until	जहा--वहा	where--there
जब.. तब	when . then	जहाज m.	boat
जबान f	tongue,	जागना	to awake
	language	जानकार	experienced
अमना	to solidify	जानना	to know
	[intr]	जाना	to go
जगाना	to solidify	जाया	to be wasted
	[tr]	जिगर m	liver
अमीन f	ground	जितना	as much as
अमीदार m	landlord	जितना-इतना	however
अय f	success, victory		(or whichever)
जरा	a trace, little		much--so much
जरूर	certainly	जिद् f	obstinacy
जरूरत f	necessity	जिधर--इधर	whither-
जरूरी	necessary		thither
जल H m.	water	जिन	(from जे)
जल्द)	quickly	जिस	(from जा)
जलना	to burn	जिससे	from which
	(intr)	जी	(a term of
जलाना	to set on fire,		respect
	light (tr)	जीतना	to win
जवाब m.	answer	जीन f.	saddle

जीरा m. 'caraway-	जोड़ा m. pair
seeds	जोर m. force
जीवन m life	जोर देकर convincingly
जुड़ना to join (intr)	जोर से loudly
जुम्मा U m Friday	जौ m barley
जुम्मेगत U m Thursday	जौहरी m jeweller
जुराब f stocking	ज्यादा more, too much
जुर्माना करना to fine	ज्यादा से ज्यादा atmost
जुलाब m. purge	
जूठा impure	
जूती f boot, shoe	
जेब f pocket	
जेवर m jewelry	भाँडा m flag
जैसा like which	भाँड़न m. duster
जैसा--वैसा as--so	भाँड़ना to sweep
जो who, what (rel)	भाँड़पोछा करना to dust
जो--सो what--that	भाँड़ू m. broom
जोंक f. leech	भील f lake
जोखिम उठाना to run a	भूठ m. lie
risk	भूठ बोलना to tell a lie
जोखिम सहित dangerous	भूठ untruth,
जोखिम रहित safe	falseness
जोड़ m. addition	भूठसच लगाना to mis-
जोड़ना to add	represen

टपकना	to leak	डजन	dozen
टाग देना	to hang (tr)	डण्टल m.	stalk
टागना	to hang (intr.)	डर m.	fear
टागा m	tonga	डरना	to fear
टागेवाला m	tongaman	डाक m	post
टिकट m	ticket	डाकखाना m	postoffice
टुकड़ा m	piece	डाक मे डालना	to post
टूटना	to break (intr)	डाकिया	postman
टूट फूट f	breakage	डाट f	a stopper
टोकरी f	basket	डालना	to pour
टापा m	hat	डाली f	branch (of tree)
टापी f	cap	डिब्बा m	box railway compartment
ठण्डा	cold	डुबकी f	dive
टहर जाना	to be delayed	डुबकी लगाना	to dive
ठहरना	to wait	डूब जाना	to be drowned
ठीक	right	डेढ़	one and a half
ठीक से	correctly	डारा m	thread
ठेका m.	contract	ड्योढा	half as much again
ठेकेदार m.	contractor		

ढाई	two and a half	तराजू f.	balance
ढूँडना	to seek	तरीदार m	with gravy
		तलना	to fry
		तस्वीर f.	picture
		ताजा	fresh
		ताकि	so that
		ताम्बा m	copper
तग	tight	तारा m.	star
तक	until, up to	तारीख m	date (e. g
तकिया m	pillow		in month)
तजवीज f	judgement	ताला m.	lock
तजुर्बा m	experiment	तालाब H. m.	tank
तजुर्बा करना	to experiment	तिगुना	threefold
तनख्वाह f.	wage	तिरेपन	fiftythree
तन्दूर m	oven	तिरेसठ	sixtythree
तन्दूर में पकाना	to bake	तिहतर	seventythree
तम्बू m.	tent	तिरानवे	ninetythree
तम्बू तानना	to pitch	तीमारदानी का काम m.	nur
	a tent		sing
तरकारी f.	vegetable	तिरासी	eightythree
तरफ f.	side	तिहाई f	a third par
तरबूज m	water melon	तीन	three
तरह f.	sort, kind	तीस	thirty
	method	तीसरा	the third

तुम	you	था, थी	was
तुरन्त H	at once	थान m	roll of cloth
तू	thou	थूकना	to spit
तूफान m.	typhoon	थे, थीं	were
तेईस	twentythree	थाडा	a little
तेज	fast, quick	थोडा सा	just a little
तेजाब f	acid		
तेतालीस	fortythree		
तेतीस	thirtythree		
तेरह	thirteen		
तेल m	oil		
तोकना	to weight	दक्षिण m	south
तेयार	ready	दफ्तर m	office
तरना	to swim	दर्जी, दर्जिन	tailor, -ess
तो	then, so	दर्द m	pain
तोडना	to break (tr)	दर्मियान U.	inbetween
तौभी	nevertheless	दरवाजा m	door
तौलिया m	towel	दरवाजा ठोकना	to knock at
त्रिकोण m	triangle	दवा f	medicine
		दवाखाना m	chemist's shop
		दशा f	condition
		दस	ten
		दस्तखत करना	to sign

दस्ता	m	handle	देखभालकरना	to look after
दस्ताना	m.	glove	देना	to give, allow
दही	f.	curd (of milk)	देशवासी	m inhabitant of the country
दवात	f.	inkpot	दो	two
दालचीनी	f	cinnamon	दोपहर	m. afternoon
दिखाना		to show	दोष	m defect, blemish
दिन	m	day	दोस्त	U m friend
दियासलाई	f	match (to light)	दाहराना	to repeat
दिल	m	heart	दोडना	to run
दीमक		termite	द्वारा	by means of (द् and व is द्व)
दीवार	f	wall, bridge of nose		
दूकान	f	shop		
दूकानदार		shopkeeper		
दुगुना	m. & f.	twofold	धन	m wealth, capital
दुर्गन्ध	m	stench	धनी	m. rich man
दुःखता हुआ		painful	धन्यवाद	Thank you
दुःख	m.	sorrow	धन्यवाद देना	to thank
दुखी		sorrowful	धनिया	m. coriander
दूध	m	milk	धातु	m element, metal
दूर	f.	distance		
दूसरा		the second	धीरे	slowly

धुआ m smoke
 धुलाई f wash, washing
 धुआदानी m. chimney
 धुलाना to have washed
 धूप f sunlight
 धूल f dust
 धोना to wash
 धोबी धोविन a washerman,
 washerwoman
 धौकना to blow,
 (with bellows)

न not (see L 7)
 न-न neither--nor
 नकल f copy
 नकलकरना to copy
 नगर H. m town
 नजदीक near
 नटखट naughty
 नतीजा m. result

नदी f river
 नमक m salt
 नम्बर m. number
 नमस्कार, नमस्ते Greetings
 नली f pipe
 नया new
 नरम soft
 नर्स m f nurse
 नवासी eightynine
 नव्वे ninety
 नश्तर m operation
 (surgical)
 नश्तरलगाना to operate
 नहाना to have a bath
 नहीं no, not
 (see L 7)
 नही तो lest, if not
 . then, otherwise
 नाई in the manner of
 नाई, नाइन barber
 नाक m nose
 नाच m dance
 नाचकरना to dance
 नाड़ी f pulse

नाप m	measure	ने	by (used only
नापना	to measure		with past of
नाम m	name		trans verbs)
नारंगी f	orange	नौ	nine
नाल m	horseshoe	नौकर, नौकरानी m	servant
नाल बान्धना	to shoe a horse	नौकरी f	service, job, post
नाशपाती f	pear		
नाश्ता m	a light meal with something cooked		
निकलना	to come out,		
निकालना	to take out calculate	पखा m.	fan
निनानवे	ninetynine	पकड़ना	to get hold off, seize
नियम m.	rule, regulation	पकाना	to cook
निवासी m.	inhabitant	पक्का	ripe, permanent
निशान m	mark	पंख m.	wing
निशाना लगाना	to shoot	पश्चिम m.	west
नीचे	below	पचपन	fiftyfive
नीबू m	lime (fruit)	पचहत्तर	seventyfive
नीला	blue	पचगुना	fivefold
नुकसान m.	damage	पचानवे	ninetyfive
		पचास	fifty

पचासी	eightyfive	परीक्षा करना	to test
पचीस	twentyfive	परीक्षा देना	to be examined
पटरी f	line	परीक्षा लेना	to examine
पट्टी f	bandage	परे	beyond
पड़ना	befall,	परमो	day before yester-
	be necessary		day, day after
पड़ोसी m	neighbour		tomorrow
पढ़ना	to read	पलङ्ग m	bedstead
पतला	then	पलङ्ग-कमरा m	bedroom
पतलून f	trousers	पलटन m	regiment
पत्ता m	address	पसन्द करना	to like
पत्ती f	leaf	पसद हाना	to be liked
पत्थर m	stone	पसीना m	sweat
पदार्थ m	substance	पहचान f.	recognition
पनीर m	cheese	पहचान करना	to recognise
पन्द्रह	fifteen	पहाड़ m	mountain
पर	on	पहनना	to dress, wear
परन्तु H	but	पहिया m	wheel
परमात्मा H. m	God	पहिले	first, before
परला'	farther, other,		(in time)
	far (e g side)	पहुचना	to arrive,
परिधि f	circumference		reach
परीक्षा f.	test, experi-	पाखा m	stoo's, clo-
	ment		set, midden

पायग्याना करना	to pass stools, move the bowels	पुल m	bridge
पागल	mad, insane	पीसना	to grind
पाच	five	पुराना	old (not in age of person)
पाठ H m	lesson	पुस्तक H f	book
पाठशाला H m	school	पुस्तकालय m	library
पाना	to acquire, obtain	पूछना	to ask
पानी U m	water	पूजा करना	to worship
पायजामा m	pair of pyjamas	पूज्यमान पूज्यवती	entitled to
पारसाल	last year	पूज्य, पूज्या	reverence
पाला m.	frost	पूज्जी f	capital (money)
पास	near	पूरा करना	to complete
पिकनिक m	picnic	पूर्णमासी f	day of full moon
पिघलना	to melt	पूर्व m	east
पिता H. m.	father	पृष्ठ m	page of book
पिरिच m.	saucer	पेच m	screw
पिसना	to be ground up	पेचकस m.	screwdriver
पीछे	behind, after (in space)	पेट m.	stomach, abdomen
पीठ f.	back of body	पेड़ m	tree
पीतल m	brass	पेशाब m.	urine
पीना	to drink, smoke	पैदल चलना	to walk
पीला	yellow	पैंतालीस	fortyfive

पैतीस	thirtyfive
पैसठ	sixtyfive
पेन्सिल f	pencil
पेर m.	foot
पोछना	to wipe
पोधा m	plant
पौने	a quarter less
प्याज m.	onion
प्यार m	love
प्यारा, प्यारी	dear, darling
प्याला m	cup
प्यास f	thirst
प्रकाश m	light
प्रकाशक, प्रकाशिका	discoverer, publisher
प्रतिज्ञा f	promise
प्रधान मंत्री m	primeminister
प्रिय	dear
प्लास f.	pliers

फल m	fruit
फसल f	crop, harvest
फाटक m	gate
फाड़ना	to tear
फालतू	extra
फिर	again
फिर भी	yet, still
फासदी	percentage
फू कना	to blow by mouth
फूल m	flower
फूलगोभी f	cauliflower
फूलदान m.	flowervase
फटना	to throw
फेफड़ा m	lung
फैसला m	decision
फौज f	army
फौरन U	at once

बकना to chatter

बकरी f	goat	बनना	to be made
बगैर U	without	बनाना	to make
बचपन m	childhood	बदकरना	to close,
बचाना	to save,		(tr)
	protect	बन्दगोभी f	leafy cabb-
बचाव m	protection		age
बच्चा, बच्ची	infant	बदर m.	monkey
बजना	to sound	बदरगाह m	a port
	(intr)	बयानादेना	to give an
बजाना	to ring, play a		advance
	musical instru-	बयानालेना	to take an
	ment		advance
बजे	o'clock	बयालिस	fortytwo
बटा	divided by	बयासी	eightytwo
दो बटा तीन	two over three	बरतना H	to use
बटुआ m	purse	बरस m	year
बड़ा	big	बरसना	to rain
बड़ादिन m	Xmasday	बरसाती कोट m.	water-
बढ़ा m	carpenter		proof
बतक f	duck	बराबर	equal
बतास	thirtytwo	बर्थ m.	berth
बत्ती f	a light	बरफ m	ice, snow
बदलना	to change	बस	stop, enough
बदले में	in place of	बहना	to flow

बहिरा	deaf	बारह	twelve
बहुत	very, a lot	बारी f	time, turn
बाईस	twentytwo	बाल m	hair
बाकी f	subtraction	बारिश f	rain
बाग, बागीचा m	large, small garden	बालटी f	bucket
बाजा m	a musical instrument	बावन	fiftytwo
बाजार m	bazaar	बासठ	sixtytwo
बाट m	a weight,	बाह f	arm
बाटना	to share	बाहर	outside
बात f	word	बिकना	to sell
बातचीत f	talk	बिछौना m	bedding
बाद	after	बिजली f	electricity, lightning
बादल m	cloud	बिना H	without
बादल गरजना	to thunder	बिल्ली f	cat
बादाम m	almond	बिस्तर m	bedding
बानवे	ninetytwo	बीघा m	a bigha, about 1/3 rd acre
बप m.	father	बीच H	inbetween
बाधना	to fasten	बाज m.	seed
बाबत	with reference to, about	बाज गणत m.	algebra
बाया	left	बाबा f.	wife
बाबर्ची U m.	cook	बीमार	ill
		बीस	twenty

बुक करना	to book	बोना	to sow
बुखार m	fever	बोलना	to talk
बुढ़ा	old aged	ब्याज m	interest
बुधवार m	wednesday	ब्यालू m	supper
बुरा	bad	ब्रश m	brush
बुलाना	to call		
बू f	smell		
बृहस्पतिवार H m	Thursday		
बेकार	useless		
बेगमसाहिबा U	Mrs,		
	Madam		
बेचना	to sell	भरना	to fill (intr)
बेटा, बेटी	son, daughter	भरा हुआ	full
बेसन m.	flour made from gram	भरोसा करना	to rely on (w. G)
बेहोश	unconscious	भरोसे का	reliable
बैठक-खाना m.	sitting room or place	भविष्य m	future
बैठना	to sit	भाग m	division
बैल m	bullock	भाग देना	to divide
बैलगाड़ी f	bullock-cart	भात m	boiled rice
बोझ m.	weight, load	भाफ f	steam
बोटल f.	bottle	भाषा f	language
		भिड़ना	to collide

भिश्ती H m	watercarrier	मक्खी f	fly
भी	also, even	मगलवार m	Tuesday
भीखमागना	to beg	मगेतर m f	betrothed
भीतर	inside	मच्छर m	mosquito
मुट्टा m	maize cob	मच्छरदान m	mosquito net
भूनना	to roast	मच्छी f	fish
भूकम्प m	earthquake	मजदूर, मजदूरी	paid labourer
भूख f	hunger	मटर m	pea
भूमि f	the earth	मदरसा U m.	school
भूगोल m	Geography	मन m	maund, 40 seers nearly 80 lbs
भूरा	brown	मन m	mind
भूलना	to forget	मनाकरना	to forbid
भेजना	to send	मरना	to die
भेड़ f.	sheep	मरम्मत f	repair
भैस, भैसा m f.	buffaloe	मरम्मत करना	to repair
		मरीज, मरीजा	patient
		मर्द m.	man
		मलना	to rub
मकाई f	maize seed	मलाई f.	cream
मकड़ी f	spider	मसहरी f	mosquito net
मक्खन m.	butter	मसूदा m	gum (of teeth)

महंगा	expensive	मीटिङ्ग	f	meeting
महामारी	f	प्लेग		sweet
महाशय	m	Sir		मुआफा
महीना	m.	month		U. f
माण्डदेना		to starch		foregive- ness
माँ, माता	f	mother	मुआफकरना	to forgive
मार खाना		to be beaten	मुताबिक	U
मारडालना		to kill	मुमकिन	U.
मारना		to beat	मुर्गी	f
मारे		on account	मुलाकात	f
माल का ढिब्बा	goods	van	मुशायरा	m
माली, मालिन		gardener		poetry
मालूम होना		to be known,		festival
		to seem	मुश्किल	U
मांस	H	m	मुँह	m
मिजाज	U	m.	मूल	m
		mood,		capital,
		temperament		price, principa
मित्र, मित्रा	H	friend	में	in
मियादी बुखार	m	typhoid	मेज	f
मिरिच	f.	pepper	मेहतर	मेहतरानी
मिलना		acquire		sweeper
मिलाव	f	meeting	मेहमान	m
मिश्र		compound		guest, visit
		(of interest)	मेहरबानीसे,	मेहरबानी करके
				please
			मैं	I
			मैदा	m.
				white flou
			मैदान	m
				flat space

मैल	m.	dirt
मैला		dirty
मोच	f	sprain
मोजा	m	sock
मोटा		fat
मोम	m	wax
मोमबत्ती	f	candle
मोर	m.	peacock
मोल लेना		to buy
मौका	m	opportunity
मौसम	m	season

यत्न	m.	effort
यत्न करना	H	to try
यदि -- तो		if--then
यद्यपि		although
यद्यपि -- तौभी		although...
		nevertheless
यहा		here
या-या		either--or
ये		these, they

योग्य	H	suitable for
रग		colour
रखना		to place, put
रगड़	f	scratch
रबर	m.	rubber
रवि	m	Sun
रविवार	m	Sunday
रस	m	juice
रसोइया	H m	cook
रसोई	f.	kitchen
रस्ता, रस्ती		rope, string
रहित		without
राख	f.	ashes
रात	f	night
राय	f.	opinion
रास्ता	m	way, road,
		route
रिवाज	m.	custom
रुपया	m.	rupee

रुई f	cottonwool	लडका, लडकी	boy, girl
रुमाल m	handkerchief	लड़ाई f	war
रेखा गणित m.	geometry	लफज m	word
रेत f	sand	लम्बा	long (tall)
रेती f	file	लहर f	wave
रेशम m.	silk	लहसन m	garlic
रोकना	to stop	लाख	100,000
राज U	daily	लाना	to bring
रोटी f	bread	लाभ m	profit
रोशना f	light	लान	red
		नालच m	greed
		लायक U	suitable for
		लिखना	to write
		लिङ्ग m.	gender
		लिफाफा m	envelope
		लिये U	for
लगड़ा	lame	लुगत U m.	dictionary
लकड़ी f	wood	लेकिन U	but
लगना	to be set, touch, begin (intr)	लेजाना	to take away
लगाना	to attach, apply (tr see L 87)	लेटना	to lie (down)
लट्टा m	longcloth	लेना	to take
		लोहा m	iron (metal)
		लोहार m.	blacksmith
		लौग m.	clove

वकत m	time, occasion	वृहस्पतिवार II m	Thurs- day
वगैर	et cetera		
वजह से	because of	वे	those, they
वर्ग	area, square (of number)	वेस्टकोट f	waistcoat
वर्ग गज m	square yard	वैसा	like that
वर्ण m	letter of alphabet	व्यञ्जन m	consonant
वर्णमाला m	alphabet	व्याकरण m	grammar
वर्णविन्यास m	spelling	व्याज m	interest
वश m	race, pedigree	व्याजी m	usurer
वह	that one,	व्याजू m.	the principal at interest
वहा	there	व्यायाम H m	physical exercise
वापस	back		
वाला (sign of agent)		शक्ति f	power
वास्ते H.	for	शताब्दि f.	a century
विदेश m	foreign co- untry	शनिवार m.	Saturday
विदेशी	foreign	शब्द m	word
विन्यास m	arrangement	शरम U f.	shame, shy- ness
विपरीत	on the contrary	शराब f.	wine
विषैला	poisonous	शरीर m.	body
विषय मे	about with relation to	शारीरिक	bodily, manual

शलगम, शलजम m. turnip	श्रीमती H. f. Mrs.
शहद m honey	
शहर U. m town	
शाखा f. branch	
शादी f. wedding	
शान्ति f. peace	सकना to be able
शाम m evening	सखा, सखी friend
शायद perhaps,	सख्त hard
probable	सख्ती f hardness
शिकार खेलना to hunt	सक्षेप m summary
शीशा m. glass (sub-	सज्ञा noun
stance	सग H. with
शुक्रगुजार U. thankful	सङ्गमरमर m. marble
शुक्रवार H. m Friday	सचमुच truly
शुक्रिया U. thank you	सचेतन wary
शुद्ध pure, true	सच्चा truthf
शुरू करना to begin	सजा f punishm
शेर, शेरनी tiger tigress	सड़क m. road
शेर बबर m. lion	सड़सट sixtysev
शैतान mischievous	सतहतर seventyse
शोर m. noise	सत्तर seventy
शोर करना to make a	सत्रह sevente
noise	सत्ता m. a collec
श्री H. m. Mr.	of sev

सताईस	twentyseven
सत्तानवे	ninetyseven
सत्तावन	fiftyseven
सत्तासी	eightyseven
सत्य f	truth
सन्दूक m	trunk, box
सन्धि H.	peace, union
ससार m.	world
सप्रेम	with love
सफर m	journey
सफल	successful
सफा m	page, chapter
सफाई f.	cleanliness
सफाई से	cleanly, neatly
सफेद	white
सब	all
सबक m.	lesson, reading
सब्जी f	green vegetable
सब्र m	patience
सब्र करना	to be patient
सभा m	meeting
सम	smooth
समकोना	rightangle

समझना	to understand
समझाना	to explain, make someone else understand
समतल	level
समय m	time
समुद्र m.	sea
समासा m.	stuffed fried pastry
सम्भव H	possible
सर m	a strand
सरकार f	government
सस्नेह	with love
सरमाया m	capital (money)
सलाम U. m	salutati- ons
सवा	one and a quarter, a quarter more
सवारो f	passenger
सवेरा m.	dawn, mor- ning
सवेरे	in the morning, early

सस्ता	cheap	ter, Miss
सहित	with	सिखाना to teach
सहेली	woman confident companion	सिंह सिंहनी lion, lioness
साईस	m. groom	सिर m head
साग	m spinach	सिरा m end (of object)
साठ	sixty	सिरका m vinegar
साड़ी	f sari	सिर्फ ^r U. only
साढे	half more	सिवाय except
सात	seven	सीखना to learn
साथ	with	सींचना to water, irrigate
साधारण	ordinary	सीना to sew
साफ	clean	सुई f. needle
साबुन	m soap	सुनना to hear, listen
सामना	m. front	सुबह m. morning
सामने	in front of	सुविधाजनक convenient
सामान	m luggage	सुस्त lazy
साप	m snake	सूखना to dry (intr)
साल	m year	सूखा dry
सालाना	yearly	सूट m. suit
सालियाना	m annuity	सूरज m. sun
साबधान	careful	से from
साहब	U. m Mr.	सेकना to toast
साहबजादा	साहबजादी Mas-	सेव apple
		सेर m. seer, nearly 2 lbs.

सेवा	f	service	स्वदेशी	of one's own
सेवा करना		to serve		country
सैकड़	m.	a collection of 100	स्वाद	m taste
सैंतालिस		fortyseven		
सैंतीस		thirtyseven		
सैर करना		to go for a walk		
सोचना		to think	हकदार	m right
सोना	m.	gold	हजामत करना	to shave
सोना		to sleep	हजार	m. thousand
सोम	m	moon	हजर	m Sir
सोमवार	m	Monday	हड्डी	f bone
सोलह		sixteen	हथोडा, हथोड़ी	hammer
सौ		one hundred	हसना	to laugh
सौतेला	step (relationships, see L 26)		हम	we
स्त्री	f	wife, woman	हरा	green (colour)
स्थल	m	land (not sea)	हल	m. plough
स्याही	f.	ink	हल चलाना	to plough
सुपना	m.	dream	हल्दी	f turmeric
सुपना आना		to dream	हवा	f air, wind, gas
स्वर	m	vowel	हा	yes
स्वदेश	m	one's own country	हाथ	m. hand
			हाथी, हथिनी	elephant
			हानि	f loss

हाय	alas	हुक्म	m.	order
हार जाना	to be defeated	है		is
हाल	U. m. condition	हैं		are
हालत	f health	हो जाना		to become
हाल का, हाल में हुआ	recent	होठ	m	lip
हिफाजत	f. protective- ness, carefulness	होड़ करना		to compete
हिम	m snow	होना		to be
हिमात्र	m account	होशियार		clever
हिस्सा	m. a part	हौज	U. m.	tank
हुक्का	m . hookah	हृदय	m.	heart
		इद्द	f.	boundary

Dictionary

English-Hindustani

A great liberty, according to Hindi and Urdu scholars, has been taken in this part of this dictionary so as to make the spoken Hindustani as easy as possible to the beginner from the south of India or abroad. When he can converse he will soon learn practically many more words than are printed below—although most will be found in the Hindustani-English section, but at first it seems better he should be given only one word for one purpose

An attempt has been made to select from alternatives the word which is used more, e g पानी U instead of जल H for 'water', or that which to a foreigner offers less opportunity for mistakes in pronunciation—रविवार instead of इतवार for 'Sunday'; since the beginner may forget whether to say 'ट' or 'त'. When such letters are unavoidable

it is worth remembering that 'z' is usual in English, 't' in French, German and Russian, and 't' more common in Hindustani

Where these two principles will not suffice the writer has chosen one alternative because it may be easier to remember for those knowing English, for the sake of brevity or because it seems better for singing.

Sometimes two different meanings in English are translatable by the same word or words in Hindustani: for example लज्जा H and शरम U are both used ordinarily for both 'shyness' and 'shame', the context and expression only showing which is meant. Since 'श' in pure Hindi usually refers to ideas of goodness--e. g. शान्ति peace, 'श' auspiciously, until the writer learns more on the subject 'लज्जा' is being used for 'shame' and 'शरम' for 'shyness', 'modesty'

Scholars are requested to help the writer in the selection of the best Hindustani word for each meaning

abdomen	पेट m.	again	फिर
above	ऊपर (w के)	age	f. उमर
according to	अनुसार (w के)	ahead of	आगे (w के)
account	हिसाब m.	air	हवा f.
account of, on	कारण (w. के)	alas	हाय
acid	तेजाब m.	Algebra	बीजगणित m
acquire, to	पाना (see L 16)	alkaline	खारा
act of drama	अक m.	allow to देना (see L 18)	
actor, actress	अभिनेता अभिनेत्री	almond	बादाम m.
A D	ईस्वी	alphabet	वर्णमाला f
add, to	जोड़ना	also	भी
addition	जोड़	although nevertheless	यद्यपि, तोभी
address	पता	always	सदा
admit, to	दाखिल करना (e. g. into hospital)	and	और
advisable, it is	चाहिये (see L 15)	angle	कोना m
affectionate	प्यारा	ankle	गट्टा m.
after	बाद (w के)	annuity	सालियाना m.
afternoon	दोपहर m.	answer	जवाब m.
		ant	चीटा, चींटी
		anyone	कोई
		apparatus	औजार m.
		apple	सेब m.
		application	अर्जी f.

apply	अर्जी भेजना	back, the	पीठ f.
apply, to (one's mind)	मन लगाना (see L 16)	bad	बुरा
apricot	खुबानी f.	bag	थैला m.
are	हैं	bake, to	तन्दूर में पकाना
arithmetic	गणित m	ball (round object)	गोला m.
arm	बाइ f	bandage	पट्टी f.
army	फौज f	banana	केला m.
arrangement	इन्तजाम	barber	नाई, नाईन
arrive to	पहुचना	barley	जौ m
as much as	जितना	bathe, to	नहाना (have a bath, to)
ashes	राख f	bathroom	गुसलखाना m
ask, to	पूछना	bazaar	बाजार m
at once	अभी	be, to	होना
attach, to	लगाना	be able, to	सकना
awake, to	जागना (intr.)	(w r of m v, (see L 22-3)	
axe, an	कुल्हाड़ी f.	be born, to	जन्म लेना
		be cut, to	कतरना
		be delayed, to	ठहरजाना
		be lost, to	खोजाना
		beat, to	मारना
back	वापस	because	क्योंकि

become, to	होजाना	bitter	कड़ुआ
bed (flower)	क्यारी f	black	काला
bedding	बिछौना m	blanket	कम्वल m
bedroom	पलगकमरा m.	bleed, to	खून बहाना (w का)
bedstead	पलग m	blind	अन्धा
befall, to	पड़ना	blood m.	खून
before (of time)	पहिले (w के)	blow to (by bellows)	धौकना
beg, to	भीख मागना	blow to (by mouth)	फूकना
begin, to	शुरू करना (See L 15)	blue	नीला
behalf	बजाय (w. के)	boat	नाव f
behind	पीछे (w. के)	body	शरीर m
bell	घण्टा m	bodily	शारीरिक
below	नीचे (w. के)	boil, to	उबलना (intr) उबालना (tr)
berth	बर्थ m.	boiling	उबलता हुआ
besides	उसके अलावा	bolt (of door)	चटकनी
betrothed	मंगेतर m f	bone	हड्डी f.
between	बीच (w. के)	book	किताब, पुस्तक f.
beyond	परे (w. के)	book, to	बुक करना
big	बड़ा	boot	जूता, जूती
bigha	बीघा m.		
bird	चिड़िया f.		
birth	जन्म m.		

border	किनारी f	butter	मक्खन m.
borrow, to	उधारलेना	butterfly	तितली f.
bottle	बोतल f	buy, to	खरीदना
boundary	हद्द f	by	ने, से
box	डिब्बा m.		
boy	लड़का m		
branch	डाली f		
brass	पीतल m		
bread	रोटी f		
break, to	तोड़ना (intr)	cabbage	बन्द गोभी f.
	टूटना (tr)	cake	केक m
breakfast	कलेवा m	calculate, to	निकालना
brick	ईंष्ट f	call, to	बुलाना
bridge	पुल m	camel	ऊँष्ट m
bring, to	लाना	can (verb)	सकना
broom	भाड़ू m	(w r of m v)	
brown	भूरा	candidate	उम्मीदवार m
brush	ब्रश m	candle	मोमबत्ती f
bucket	बालटी f	cap	टोपी f
buffaloe	भैंसा, भैस m f	capital (money)	पूँजी f
building	इमारत f	capital (city)	राजधानी f
bullock	बैल m	caraway	जीरा m
bunch	गुच्छा m	cards, to play	ताश खेल.
but	लेकिन	care	हिफाजत f

careful, be	सावधान होना	chimney	धुआँदानी	f
carpenter	बढ़ई	m	choose, to	चुनना
carpet	गलीचा	m	cholera	हैजा
carrot	गाजर	f.	cinnamon	दालचीनी
cart, carriage	गाड़ी	f.	circle	गोला
case(gramm.)	कारक	m	cleanliness	सफाई
case (e. g of pillow)	गिलाफ	m	clever	होशियार
cat	बिल्ली, बिल्ला		climb, to	चढ़ना
cauliflower	फूल गोभी	f	clock	बड़ी घड़ी
century	शताब्दि	f.	close, to	बन्द करना(inter)
certainly	जरूर		closet, midden	पायखाना
chain	जञ्जीर	f	cloth	कपड़ा
chair	कुर्सी	f.	clove	लौंग
change to	बदलना (intr)		cloud	बादल
chatter, to	बकना		coal	कोयला
cheap	सस्ता		coat	कोट
cheek (of face)	गाल	m.	coat, long fitting	अचकन
cheese	पनीर	m.	cold	ठण्डा
chemist's shop	दवाखाना		cold (nasal)	जुकाम
chest (of body)	छाती	f	coldness	ठण्डक
chicken	मुर्गी	f.	college	कौलेज
child	बच्चा, बच्ची		colour	रंग
childhood	बचपन	m.	comb, a	कधा, कधी

command	हुक्म	m	count, to	गिनना
come, to	आना		country	देश
come out, to	निकलना		country, foreign	विदेश
comfort	आराम	m	country, of	
compete, to	होड़ करना		foreign	विदेश
compound	मिश्र		country, of own	स्वदे
(e. g. of interest)			cow	गाय
condition	दशा	f	cow herd	गवाला, गवालि
consonant	व्यञ्जन	m	crop (of food)	फसल
continence	परहेज	m	cuckoo	कोयल
contract	ठेका	m	cucumber	खीरा
contractor	ठेकेदार	m	cup	ग्याला
contrary	उलटा		cupboard	आलमारी
contrary, on the	विपरीत		curd (milk)	दही
convenient	सुविधाजनक		cure, to	इलाज क
convincingly	जोर देकर		curious, strange	अ
cook, a	रसोइया		custom	रिवाज
cook, to	पकाना		cut, to	का
copper	ताम्बा	m		
copy	नकल	f		
copy, to	नकल करना			
coriander	धनिया	m		
cottonwool	रूई	f		
cough	खासी	f.	daily	

damage	नुकसान m	diminish, to	कम करना
danger	जोखिम f		(intr)
dark	अंधेरा	diningroom	खाना कमरा
(without light)		direction, in the	ओर
date (fruit)	खजूर m.		(w. के)
date (of month)	तारीख f	dirt	मैल m
daughter	बेटी f	dirty	मैला
dawn	उषा f	discount	छूट f
day	दिन m	dissolve, to	गलना (intr)
day after tomorrow			गलाना (tr)
	परसो	distance	दूर f.
day before yesterday		distil, to	अर्क लगाना f.
	परसो	dive	डुबकी f
deaf	बहिरा	dive to	डुबकी लगाना
dear	प्यारा, प्यारी	divide, to	भाग देना
decide, to	फैसला करना	division	भाग m
defeated, to be	हारजाना	do, to	करना
determine, to	इरादा करना		See L 22--3
dew	ओस f	dog	कुत्ता m. कुत्ती f.
dictionary	कोष m.	doll	गुड़िया f.
die, to	मरना	Domestic Science	गृह
difficult	कठिन, मुश्किल		विज्ञान m.
difficulty	कठिनाई	door	दरवाजा m.
dig, to	खोदना	double	दुगुना

dozen	डजन	earthquake	भूकम्प m
drama	नाटक m	ease	आसानी f
drawingroom	गोलकमरा	easily	आसानी से
dream	सुपना m.	east	पूर्व m.
dream, to	सुपना देखना	easy	आसान
dress, to	पहिनना	eat, to	खाना
drink, to	पीना	eat up, to	खालेना
drowned, to be	डूब जाना	eclipse	ग्रहण m
dry	सूखा	edge	किनारा, किनारी
dry, to	सूखना (intr)	effect, result	नतीजा m.
duck	बतक f	effort, endeavour	कोशिश f.
dust	धूल f	egg	अण्डा m
dust, to	भाड़पोछ करना	eight	आठ
duster	भाड़न m	eighteen	अट्ठारह
		eighty	अस्सी
		eightyone	इकासी
		eightytwo	बयासी
		eightythree	तिरासी
ear	कान m	eightyfour	चौरासी
early, in the morning	सबेरे	eightyfive	पचासी
earn, to	कमाना	eightysix	छियासी
earth	भूमि f	eightyseven	सतासी
		eightyeight	अठासी

eightynine	नवासी	except	सिवाय (w. के)
either--or	या--या	exercise	(physical)
elbow	कोहनी f		व्यायाम m
electrician	बिजली वाला	expensive	महंगा m
electricity	बिजली f	experienced	ज्ञानकार
element	धातु m	experiment	तजुर्बा m.
elephant	हाथो m	explain, to	समझाना
eleven	ग्यारह	extra	फालतू
empty	खाली	extraordinary	असाधारण
end (material)	सिरा m	eye	आख f
end (non-material)			
	अन्त m		
English	अंग्रेजो		
enough, stop	बस		
envelope	लिफाफा m	face	चेहरा m
easy chair	आराम कुर्सी f	faeces	टट्टी f, पायखाना m
equal to	बराबर (w के)	fall, to	गिरना
errand boy	चपरासी m	fall in value, to	उतरना
et cetera	वगैर	fame	इज्जत f
evening	शाम m	family	ग्वानदान m
examine to	परीक्षा लेना	fan	पखा m.
examined, to be	परीक्षा देना	farmer	किसान m
example	उदाहरण m	farther	परला
			(next but one)

fast, quick	तेज	fire	आग f
fast, permanent	पक्का	fireplace (brick)	चूल्हा
fasten. to	बाधना	fireplace (iron)	अग्नीठा
fat	मोटा	fish	मच्छा f
fat (meat)	चिकनाई f	five	पाच
father	पिता, बाप m.	fivefold	पचगुना
fear	डर m.	fifty	पचास
fear, to	डरना	fiftyone	इकावन
feed, to	खिलाना	fiftytwo	बावन
fever	बुखार m	fiftythree	तिरेपन
field	खेत m	fiftyfour	चौवन
fifteen	पंद्रह	fiftyfive	पचपन
fig	अजीर m	fiftysix	छापन
file (for rubbing)	रेती f	fiftyseven	सत्तावन
file (for papers)	फाइल f	fiftyeight	अठावन
fill, to	भरना	fiftynine	उन्सठ
fine, to	जुमाना करना	flag	भण्डा m
finger	अंगुली f	flat space	मैदान m
finish, to	चुकना	floor	जमीन f
(doing something w r of m v)		flour, gram	बेसन m
finish, to (some work)		flour, wheat, white	
	पूरा करना ।		मंदा m
finish (something)	खतम करना	flour, wheat, whole	
			आटा m

flower	फूल m	fortyfour	चौअलीस
flower vase	फूलदान m	fortyfive	पैतालीस
fly, a	मम्बी f	fortysix	छियालीस
fly, to	उडना	fortyseven	सैतालीस
—fold	—गुना	fortyeight	अडतालीस
food	खाना m	fortynine	उनचास
foolishness	बेवकूफी f	four	चार
foot	पैर m	fourfold	चौगुना
for	वास्ते (w के)	fourteen	चोदह
forbid, to	मना करना	fourth	चौथा
force	जोर m	fraction	हिस्सा m
force, with or by	जोर से	freedom	आजादी f
forest	जंगल m	fresh	ताजा
forest, of a	जंगली	Friday	जुम्मा, शुक्रवार m
foreign	विदेशी	friend	दोस्त, सखा, सखी
forget, to	भूलना	from	से
See L 15 w 1 of m v		front	सामना m.
forgive, to	मुआफ करना	front, of in	सामने (w. के)
forgiveness	मुआफी f	frost	पाला m
fork	काटा m	fruit	फल m
forty	चालीस	fry, to	तलना
fortyone	इकतालीस	full	भरा हुआ
fortytwo	बयालीस	full moon day	पूर्णमासी
fortythree	तेतालीस	funnel	कीप f

furniture	सामान	m	glass (substance)	शीशा	
furnace	भट्ठी	f	glass (tumbler)	ग्लास	n
future	भविष्य	m	glove	दस्ताना	m
			go, to	जाना	
			(See L 14, 22-3)		
			goat	बकरी	f
			God	खुदा, परमात्मा	m
			gold	सोना	m
garden, big	बाग	m.	good	अच्छा	
garden, 'small	बगीचा	m	goods	माल	m
gardener	माली, मालिन		Government	सरकार	f
garment	कपड़ा	m	grain	अनाज	m
gate	फाटक	m	gram (a pulse)	चना	m
gender	लिंग	m	grammar	व्याकरण	m
Geography	भूगोल	m.	grape	अंगूर	m
Geometry	रेखागणित	m.	grass	घास	m
germ, embryo	अकुर	m.	gravy, with	तरीदार	
get, to	पाना		grease	चिकनाई	f
	(See L 16)		greasy	चिकन	
ghee	घी	m	greed	लालच	m
girl	लड़की	f.	green	हरी	
give, to	देना		Greetings	आदाब-अर्ज	
	(See L 15, 22-3)			नमस्कार	
give birth, to	जनना		ground	जमीन	f.

gum (of teeth)	मसूड़ा m	happiness	खुशी f
guest	मेहमान m. f	happily	खुशी से
		hard	सख्त
		hardness	सख्ती f.
		harvest	फसल f
		hat	टोप m
		he (that, this)	वह, यह
habit	आदत f	head (of body)	सिर m
hail	ओला m	health	स्वास्थ्य, हाल m
hailstones	ओले	healthy	स्वस्थ
hair	बाल m	hear, to	सुनना
(used in plural when speaking of brushing one's hair)		heat	गरमी f.
half	आधा m	here	यहाँ
half as much again		hide, to	छिपना (intr)
	ढ्योढ़ा		छिपाना (tr.)
half more	साढ़े	hither	इधर
hammer	हथोड़ा, हथोड़ी	History	इतिहास m.
hand	हाथ m	hole	छेद m
handle	दस्ता m	holiday	छुट्टी f
handkerchief	रूमाल m.	honest	ईमानदार
hang, to	ढागना (tr)	honey	शहद m
happy	खश	honour, on my	शपथपूर्वक
		honoured	पूज्य, पूजनीय
		hope	आशा f

hookah	हुक्का	m	if	यदि, अगर
horse	घोड़ा	m	if-then	अगर-त
horse-shoe	नाल	m	if not	नहीं
host	मेजबान	m.	ignorance	अज्ञानता
hot	गरम		ill	बीमा
hour	घटा	m	illiterate	अप
house	घर	m.	illness	बीमारी
human being	आदमी		imagine, to	ख्यालकरन
hundred	सौ		in	
hundred thousand	लाख		in front of	सामने (w)
hundred together	सकड़ा		in place of	बदले में (w)
hunger	भूख	f.	inconvenient	असुविधा
hunt, to	शिकार खेलना		infant	शिशु m f.
hurricane	तूफान	m.	information, news	खबर m.
			inhabitant	निवासी m
			inhabitant of the	
			country	देशवासी m
			injury	चोट m.
			ink	स्याही f
I	मैं		ink pot	दवात f.
ice	बरफ	m.	insect	कीड़ा m
idea	ख्याल	m.	inside	भीतर

intelligence	अरुण	f	jump, to	कदना
interest (money)	व्याज		just now	अभी
interview	मुलाकात	f		
invite, to	बुलाना			
iron (for ironing)	इस्तिरी	f		
iron (metal)	लोहा	m		
iron, to	इस्तिरी करना			
is	है		keep quite, to	चुप करना
island	जजीरा	m	key	चाबी f
it (that this)	वह, यह		kill, to	मार डालना
			kind, sort	तरह f
			kiss, to	चूमना
			kitchen	रसोई f.
			knee	घुटना m
			knock at the door, to	दरवाजा ठोकना
jam	जाम	m	knowledge	ज्ञान m.
jealous	ईर्ष्यालु (रु+पा=र्षा)		known, to be	मालूम होना
jeweller	जौहरी	m		
jewelry	जेवर	m		
join, to	जुड़ना (intr)			
	जोड़ना (tr)			
joke	मजाक	m		
journey	सफर	m	labourer	मजदूर, मजदूरनी
juice	रस	m	ladder	सीढ़ी f

lake	झील f.	lie, a	भूठ m
lame	लगड़ा	lie, to tell a	भूठ बोलना
land (not sea)	स्थल m	lie down, to	लेटना
language	भाषा f	light	रोशनी f
last year	पारसाल m	light, to	रोशन करना
laugh at, to (w पर)	हसना	lightning	बिजली f.
lazy	सुस्त	like, similar	समान (w के)
leaf	पत्ती f.	like, to	पसन्द करना
leak, to	टपकना	(w D)	
learn, to	सीखना	like that	वैसा
least, at	कम मे कम	like this	ऐसा
leather	चमड़ा m	like what ?	केसा
leave, to	छोड़ना	like which	जैसा
lecture	भाषण m	liked, to be	पसन्द होना
leech	जोंक f.	lime	नीबू m.
left	बाया	line	पटरी
lend, to	उधारदेना	lion, lioness	सिंह, सिंहनी
less	कम	lip	हेठ
lesson	पाठ m	listen to, to	सुनना
lest	नहीं तो	little, a	थोड़ा, थोड़ासा
letter (alpha)	वर्ण m	liver	जिगर m.
letter (epistle)	चिट्ठी f	lizard	छिपकली f.
level	समतल	lock	ताला m
library	पुस्तकालय m.	long	लम्बा

longcloth	लट्टा m	malaria	मलेरिया f.
Longlive—। —की जय !		man	मर्द m
look after, to	देखभाल करना	mango	आम m
lose, to	खोना	manner of, in the	तरह (w. की)
loss	हानि f	manual	शारीरिक
lot, a	बहुत	map	नकशा m
loudly	जोर से	marble	सगमरमर m
luggage	असबाब m.	mare	घोड़ी f
lung	फेफड़ा m	mark, number	नम्बर, अंक m
		married	विवाहित
		master	कुवर, कुमार, साहबजादा
		match (to light)	दियासलाई f
Madam	बेगमसाहिबा श्रीमती जी	mattress	गद्दा m.
made, to be	बनना	meal, heavy	खाना m.
madness	पागलपन m	meal, light	नाश्ता m
mail van	डाक का डिब्बा	meaning	मतलब m
maize cob	भुट्टा m.	means of, by द्वारा	(w के)
maize flour	मक्की का आटा	measure	नाप m.
make, to	बनाना	measure, to	नापना
make a noise, to	शोर करना	meat	मांस m.
		medicine	दवा

meet, to	मिलना	mosquito	मच्छर m.
meeting	मिनाव, सभा f	mosquito net	मच्छरदानी
melon	खरबूजा m	mother	मा, माता f
melt to	घिघलना (intr)	mouse	चूहा m
mend, to	मरम्मत करना	mousetrap	चूहेदान m
mercy	दया f	mouth	मुँह m.
milk	दूध m	Mr	श्री, साहब
metal	धातु m	Mrs	बेगमसाहिबा, श्रीमती
mind	मन m	multiplication	गुणा m.
mine	खान m	multiply, to	गुणाकरना
mirror	आईना m	mushroom	खुम्बी गुच्छी f
mineral	खानिज पदार्थ m	musical	बाजा m
mischievous	शैतान	instrument	
	चिलचिला	must पड़ना	(See L 15)
Miss	कुवर, कुमारी, साहबजादी		
mistake	गलती f		
mistaken	गलत		
Monday	सोमवार m.		
monkey	बन्दर m		
moon	चाद, सोम m	nail	कील f
moonlight	चादनी f	name	नाम m
more	और, ज्यादा	nasty	खराब
moreover	इसके अलावा	natural	स्वाभाविक
morning	सुबह m	Nature	प्रकृति f

naughty	नटखट	ninetyfour	चौरानवे
near पास, नजदीक (w वे)		ninetyfive	पचानवे
necessary जरूरी		ninety-six	छियानवे
necessary, to be पढ़ना		ninetyseven	सतानवे
(See L 15)		ninetyeight	अठानवे
necessity जरूरत m		ninety-nine	निनानवे
neck (of body) गर्दन f		no	नहा
neck(of clothes) गला m		noise शोर m	
needle सुई f		noise, to make a शोर	
neighbour पड़ोसी, पड़ोसिन			करना
neither--nor न-न		north उत्तर m	
nevertheless तौभी		nose नाक m	
new नया		not न, मत, नहीं (See L 7)	
new moon day अमावस		noun सज्ञा m	
news खबर f		now अब	
newspaper अखबार m		nowadays आजकल	
next (year) अगला (साल)		number नम्बर m.	
night रात f		nurse नर्स f.	
nine नौ			
nineteen उन्नीस			
ninety नब्बे			
ninetyone इकानवे			
ninetytwo बानवे			
ninetythree तिरानवे		obey, to मानना	

obstinacy	जिद f	opportunity	मौका m.
o'clock	बजे	or	या
of	का, के, की	orange	नारंगी f.
office	दफ्तर m.	order, command	
often	अक्सर		हुक्म m
oil	तेल m	ordinary	साधारण
old (human age)	बुढ़ा	origin, root	जड़ m.
old (otherwise)	पुराना	ounces, two nearly	
on	पर		छुटाक m.
on account of	बजाय, मारे (w के)	oven	तन्दूर m.
one	एक	own	अपना
one and a half	डेढ़	outside	बाहर
one and a quarter	सवा	page (of book)	सफा m.
oneself	खुद, अपने आप	pack, to	बन्द करना
only	केवल	pain	दर्द m
onion	प्याज m.	painful	दुःखता हुआ
open	खुला	painting	चित्रकारी f.
open, to	खुलना (intr) खोलना (tr.)	pair	जोड़ा m.
operate, to	नश्तर लगाना	paper	कागज m.
operation (surgical)			
	नश्तर m		
opinion	राय f.		

parasol	छत्री	f	(dye, building etc)
part, a	हिस्सा	m.	permission इजाजत f.
pass, to	गुजरना		person, m f आदमी m
pass one's life, to	जन्म		persuade, to समझाना
	बिताना		pick out, to छान लेना
pass stools, to	पायखाना		pickle अचार m
	करना		picnic पिकनिक m
passenger	सवारी	m f	picture तस्वीर f
patience	सब्र	m	piece टुकड़ा m
patient, to be	सब्र करना		pig सुअर m
patient, a	मरीज, मरीजा		pigeon कबूतर m
pea	मटर	m	pill गाली f
peace	शांति	f	pillow तकिया m
peace, union	सन्धि	f	pink (colour) गुलाबी
peach	आड़ू	m	pipe (water) नल m
peacock	मोर	m	place, a जगह f
pear	नाशपाती	f	place, to रखना
pen	कलम	m.	plague महामारी f
pencil	पैन्सिल	f.	planet ग्रह m.
penknife	चाकू	m.	plant पौधा m
pepper	मिर्च	f.	platform चबूतरा m.
percentage	फीसदी		play, to खेलना
perhaps	शायद		play, to बजाना
permanent	पक्का		(a musical instr.)

please	कृपा करके, मेहरबानी से		principal (money) मूल
pliers	प्लास	f	printing press छापाखाना
plough	हल	m	probable शायद
plough, to	हल चलाना		proclamation घोषणा m
plum	अलूचा	m	profit लाभ m
pocket	जेब	f	programme क्रम m
poet	कवि	m	promise, प्रतिज्ञा f
poetry	कविता	f	promise, to प्रतिज्ञा करना
poetry festival	मुशायरा		pronunciation उच्चारण m
poisonous	विषैला		properly ठीक से
poor	गरीब		protection बचाव m
port, a	बन्दरगाह	m	prune to कैंची करना
possible, it is	मुमकिन है		pull, to खींचना
post, a (job)	नौकरी	f	pulse नाड़ा f
post	डाक		punishment सजा f.
post office	डाकखाना	m	pure शुद्ध
post, to	डाक में डालना		purge जुनाब m
postman	डाकिया	m	purse बटुआ m
potato	आलू	m	push, to धक्का देना
pour, to	डालना		put, to रखना
power (कृ+त=क्त)	शक्ति	f	pyjamas पायजामा m.
pretend, to	बहाना करना		
price	दाम	m	

quarter, a चौथाई f	remedy, devise उपाय m
quarter less पौने	rent किराया m
quarter more सवा	rent, to take on किराये पर लेना
quickly चुपके	rent to, to किराये पर देना
	repair मरम्मत f
	repair, to मरम्मत करना
	repeat, to दोहराना
	require, to चाहना
race (blood) वंश, जात m	required it is चाहिये
race (run) दौड़ादौड़ी f	respect आदर m
reach, to पहुँचना	respect, to आदर करना
recent हाल का	rest आराम m
recognise, to पहचानना	rest, to आराम करना
recognition पहचान m	result नतीजा m
red लाल	review आलोचना f
reference to, with बाबत (w के)	reward इनाम m.
regiment पलटन f	rice चावल m.
regulation नियम m.	rice, boiled भात m
reliable भरोसे का	right दाहिना
rely on, to भरोसा करना (w पर.)	right, a इकदार
remain, to रहना	rightangle समकोण m
(See L 22-3)	ripe पक्का
	rise, to उठना

river	नदी	f	saddle	जीन	f.
riverside	घाट	m	saddle, to	जीन बाधना	
road	सड़क	f	safe	जोखिम रहित	
roast, to	भूनना		safely	जोखिम के बिना	
roll of cloth	थान	m	sake of, for the	खातिर	
roof	छत	f		(w. की)	
room	कमरा	m	salary	तनख्वाह	f
root	जड़	f.	salt	नमक	m
rope	रस्सा	m	same	एकसा	
rose, a	गुलाब	m.	sand	रेत	m.
round about	आसपास		sandfly	रेतली मक्खी	f
rub, to	मलना		sari	साड़ी	f
rubber	रबर	m	Saturday	शनिवार	m
rule, a	नियम	m	saucer	पिरिच	f
run, to	दौड़ना		save, to	बचाना	(tr.)
rupee	रुपया	m.	saw, a	आरा	m.
rust	जग	m.	say, to	कहना	
rustic	जगली		scent	इतर, इत्र	m
			school	पाठशाला	f
			scissors	कैची	f.
			score	कोड़ी	f.
			scratch	रगड़	f.
			screw	पेच	m
sack	बोरा	m.	screwdriver	पेचकस	m.

sea	समुद्र m	seventy	सत्तर
search for, seek, to	ढूढना	seventyone	इकहत्तर
season	मौसम m	seventytwo	बहत्तर
second	दूसरा	seventythree	तिहत्तर
see, to	देखना	seventyfour	चौहत्तर
seed	बीज m.	seventyfive	पचहत्तर
seer	सेर m	seventysix	छिहत्तर
seize, to	पकडना	seventyseven	सतहत्तर
select, to	छान लेना	seventyeight	अठहत्तर
sell, to	बिकना	seventynine	उनासी
send, to	भेजना	shade, shadow	छाया f
servant	नौकर, नौकरानी	shame	लज्जा f
serve to	सेवा करना	share, to	बांटना
serye, to	खिलाना	shave, to	हजामत करना
(at table)		shawl	चादर f.
service	सेवा f	she (that, this)	वह, यह
set, to (a table)	लगाना	sheep	भेड़ f
set, to (solidify)	जमना (intr.)	sheet	चादर f.
	जमाना (tr)	shelf	खाना m.
seven	सात	shine, to	चमकना
seventeen	सत्तरह	shining	चमकीला
seventh	सातवा	ship	जहाज m
		shirt	कमीज f.
		shoe	जूती, जूता

shoe, horse	नाल	m	sixty	साठ
shoe, to	नाल बाधना		sixtyone	इकसठ
shop	दूकान	f	sixtytwo	बासठ
shopkeeper	दूकानदार	m	sixtythree	तिरेसठ
shot	निशाना	m	sixtyfour	चौसठ
shoulder	कन्धा	m	sixtyfive	पैसठ
show, to	दिखाना		sixtysix	छियासठ
shut, to	बन्द करना (tr)		sixtyseven	सड़सठ
shyness	शरम	f	sixtyeight	अड़सठ
side	तरफ	f	sixtynine	उनहत्तर
side of, on the	तरफ		skin (body)	चमड़ा m
	(w की)		skin (fruit)	छिलका m
sign, to	दस्तखत करना		skirt	घाघरी f
silent	चुप		sky	आकाश m
silver	चादी	f.	sleep, to	सोना
sincerity	सच्चाई	f.	sleepy, to be	नीद आना
sing, to	गाना			(w D.)
Sir	श्री, हजूर		sleeve	अस्तीन f
sit, to	बैठना		slowly	धीरे
sitting room	बैठकखाना	f	small	छोटा
six	छः		smell	बू f.
sixfold	छगुना		smoke	धुआ m
sixteen	सोलह		smoke, to	पाना
sixth	छठा		smooth	सम

snake	साप	m	spit, to	थूकना
snow	हिम	m	spoon	चम्मच m.
so	ऐसा		sprain	मोच f
so that	ताकि, जिसमे		spread, to	बिछाना
soap	साबुन	m	squander, to	उड़ाना
sock	मोजा	m.	square	चौकोना m
soft	नरम		square yard	वर्गगज m
solidify, to	जमना (intr)		squirrel	गिलहरी f
	जमाना (tr)		stage, the	रगमच m.
some			stain	दाग m
someone	काइ		stairs	सीढ़ियाँ f
son	बेटा	m	stalk	डण्टल m
sorrow	दुःख	m	stand, to	खड़ा रहना
sorrowful	दुःखी		standing	खड़ा
sort	तरह	f	star	तारा m
soul	आत्मा	f	starch, to	माण्ड लगाना
sour	खट्टा		steal, to	चोरी करना
south	दक्षिण	m	steam	भाफ f
sow, to	बोना		stench	दुर्गन्ध m
speak, to	बोलना		step (of ladder)	सीढ़ी f.
spelling	वर्णविन्यास	m.	step (relat)	सौतेला
spend, to	खर्च करना		stick, to	चिपकना (intr)
spider	मकड़ी	f	still. till now	अभी तक
spinach	साग	m	stir, to	चलाना

stocking	जुराब f.	summary, a	संक्षेप m.
stomach	पेट m	sun	सूरज, रवि m
stone (of fruit)	गुठली f	Sunday	रविवार m.
stone (rock)	पत्थर m	sunshade	छत्री f.
stop, to	रोकना	supper	ब्यालू m.
stopper	डाट m	sweat	पसीना m.
storey	मजिल f.	sweep, to	भाडना
story	कहानी f.	sweeper	मेहतर, मेहतरानी
straight	सीधा	sweet	मीठा
strain, to	छानना	swim, to	तैरना
strand	सर		
strength	मजबूती f		
string	रस्ती f		
strong (healthy)	स्वस्थ		
strong(muscular)	मजबूत		
substance	पदार्थ m	table	मेज f.
subtract, to	घटाना	tablet, pill	गोली f
subtraction	बाकी f.	tailor	दर्जी, दर्जिन
suck, to	चूसना	take, to	लेना
successful	सफल, कामयाब	take away, to	लेजाना
suet	चरबी f.	take hold of, to	पकड़ना
sugar (cane)	चीनी f	take out, to	निकालना
suit	सूट m	talk	बातचीत f
suitable	योग्य (w. के)	talk, to	बोलना

tall	लम्बा	then, so	तब, तो
tank	टैंक m	there	वहाँ
tap	नल m	these	ये
taste	स्वाद m	they (these, those)	ये, वे
tea	चाय f	thickness, fatness	मोटाई f
teach, to	सिखाना	thicknesses, folds —	हरा
tear (eye)	आसू m	thimble, ring	अंगूठी f
tear, to	फाड़ना	thin	पतला
tell, to	बताना	thing	चीज f
temperature	तापक्रम m.	think, to	सोचना
ten	दस	third	तीसरा
ten million	करोड़	third part	तिहाई f.
tent	तम्बू m	thirst	प्यास f
tent, to pitch	तम्बू तानना	thirty	तीस
tepid	गुनगुना	thirtyone	इकतीस
termite (white ant)	दीमक	thirtytwo	बतीस
test, to	परीक्षा करना	thirtythree	तेतीस
—th	—वा, वे, वीं	thirtyfour	चौतीस
thank, to	धन्यवाद देना	thirtyfive	पैंतीस
thank you	धन्यवाद, शुक्रिया	thirtysix	छत्तीस
that	कि	thirtyseven	सैंतीस
that much	उतना	thirtyeight	अड़तीस
that one	वह	thirtynine	उन्तालीस
then (after a time)	उसके बाद		

this	यह	toast, to	सेकना
this much	इतना	today	आज
thither	इधर	toe, big पैर का अंगूठा	m
those	वे	toe, small पैर की अंगुली	f
thou	तू	together	इकट्ठा
thousand	हजार	tomorrow	कल
thousand	thousand	tonga	टागा m
	करोड़	tongaman टागे वाला	m
three	तीन	tongs, forceps चिमटा	m.
threefold	तिगुना	tongue	जबान m
throat	गला m	too much	अ्यादा
thread	डोरा m	tooth	दात m
throw, to	फेंकना	top	ऊपर m
thumb, big toe	अंगूठा m	touch, to लगना (intr)	
thunder	गरज f		छूना (tr.)
thunder, to	गरजना	towel	तौलिया m
Thursday	जुम्मेरात m	town	नगर m
ticket	टिकट m.	toy	खिलौना m
tight	तग	trade	दूकानदारी f
till	तक	treat, to (med.) इलाज	
till now	अभी तक	(e g उसका इलाज) करना	
tiger	शेर, शेरनी	tree	पेड़ m.
time	समय, वक़्त m	triangle	त्रिकोण m.
time, turn	बारी f	true, truthful	सच्चा

truly	सचमुच	twentynine	उन्तीस
trunk (box)	सन्दूक m	two	दो
truth	सत्य m	two and a half	ढाई
try, to	कोशिश करना	twofold	दुगुना
	(See L 15)	typhoid	मियादी बुखार m.
Tuesday	मंगलवार m		
tube	नली f		
tumbler	ग्लास m		
turmeric	हल्दी f		
	(curry powder)		
turn, to	धुमना (intr)	umbrella	छाता m
	धुमाना (tr)	unbleached	कोरा
turnip	शलगम m	understand, to	समझना
twelve	बारह	unfinished, not ready	
twenty	बीस	not lasting	कच्चा
twenty together	कोड़ी	unmarried, कुमार, कुमारी	
twentyone	इक्कीस	union	सन्धि
twentytwo	बाईस	unripe	कच्चा
twenty three	तेईस	until	जब, तक
twentyfour	चौबीस	up to	तक (w cb)
twentyfive	पच्चीस	upper	ऊपर
twentysix	छब्बीस	upset, to be	घबराना
twentyseven	सत्ताईस	urine	पेशाब m.
twentyeight	अट्ठाईस	use, to	काम मे लाना

use commonsense, to
अकल खर्च करना

useless बेकार

valley घाटी f

vegetable तरकारी f

vegetable, green सब्जी f.

verb क्रिया f

very बहुत

village ग्राम, गाव m.

vinegar सिरका m

violet (colour) कासनी

visit मुलाकात f

visitor मुलाकाती m & f

voice आवाज m.

vomit उलटी f.

vowel स्वर m.

wage तन्ख्वाह f

waist कमर f

waistcoat वेस्टकोट f

wait, to ठहरना

wake, to जगाना (tr)

wall दीवार f

walk, to पैदल चलना

walk go for a, to सैर

करना

walnut अखरोट m.

want, to चाहना

war लड़ाई f

wardrobe अलमारी f.

wash, washing धुलाई f

wash, to धोना

washerman, woman

धोबी, धोबिन

wasted जाया

watch, a घड़ी f.

water पानी m.

water, irrigate, to सीचना

watercarrier भिश्ती m.

watermelon तरबूज m.

waterproof बरसाती कोट m.

wave	लहर f	where (rel)	जहाँ
wax	मोम m	whether--or (w n)	
way, route	रास्ता m		क्या--क्या
we	हम	(w s)	चाहे--चाहे
weak	कमजोर	white (colour)	सफेद
weakness	कमजोरी f	white man	गोरा m
wear, to	पहिनना	whither ?	किधर
wedding	शादी f	whither (rel)	जिधर
Wednesday	बुधवार m	who ?	कौन
week	हफ्ता m	who (rel)	जो
weigh, to	तोलना	why ?	क्यों
weighing machine		width	चौड़ाई f
	तराजू m	wife	बीबी, स्त्री f
weigh (load)	बोझ m.	win, to	जीतना
,weight(measure)	बाट m	wind	हवा f.
well, a	कुँआ m.	wing	पख m.
were	थे, थी	wipe, to	पोछना
west	पश्चिम m.	wish, to	चाहना
wet	गीला	(See L 15, 22-3)	
what ?	क्या	with	सग (w. के)
wheel	पहिया m	within	भीतर (w के)
when ?	कब	without	बिना (w. के)
when---then	जब---तब	without (outside)	
where ?	कहाँ		बाहर (w के)

woman	औरत	f.	yard (length)	गज	m.
wood	लकड़ी	f	(courtyard)	आगन	m.
wool	ऊन	f.	year	साल	m.
woollen	ऊनी		yearly	सालाना	
word, a	शब्द	m.	yellow	पीला	
word (saying)	बात	f	yes	हा	
work	काम	m.	yesterday	कल	m
work, to	काम करना		yet	फिर भी	
world	ससार	m.	you (ordinary)	तुम	
wound	जखम	m	you (polite)	आप	
wounded, to be	जरमी		young	जवान	
	होना				
worship, to	पूजा करना				

Xmasday बड़ा दिन m. zinc जस्ता धातु m.



